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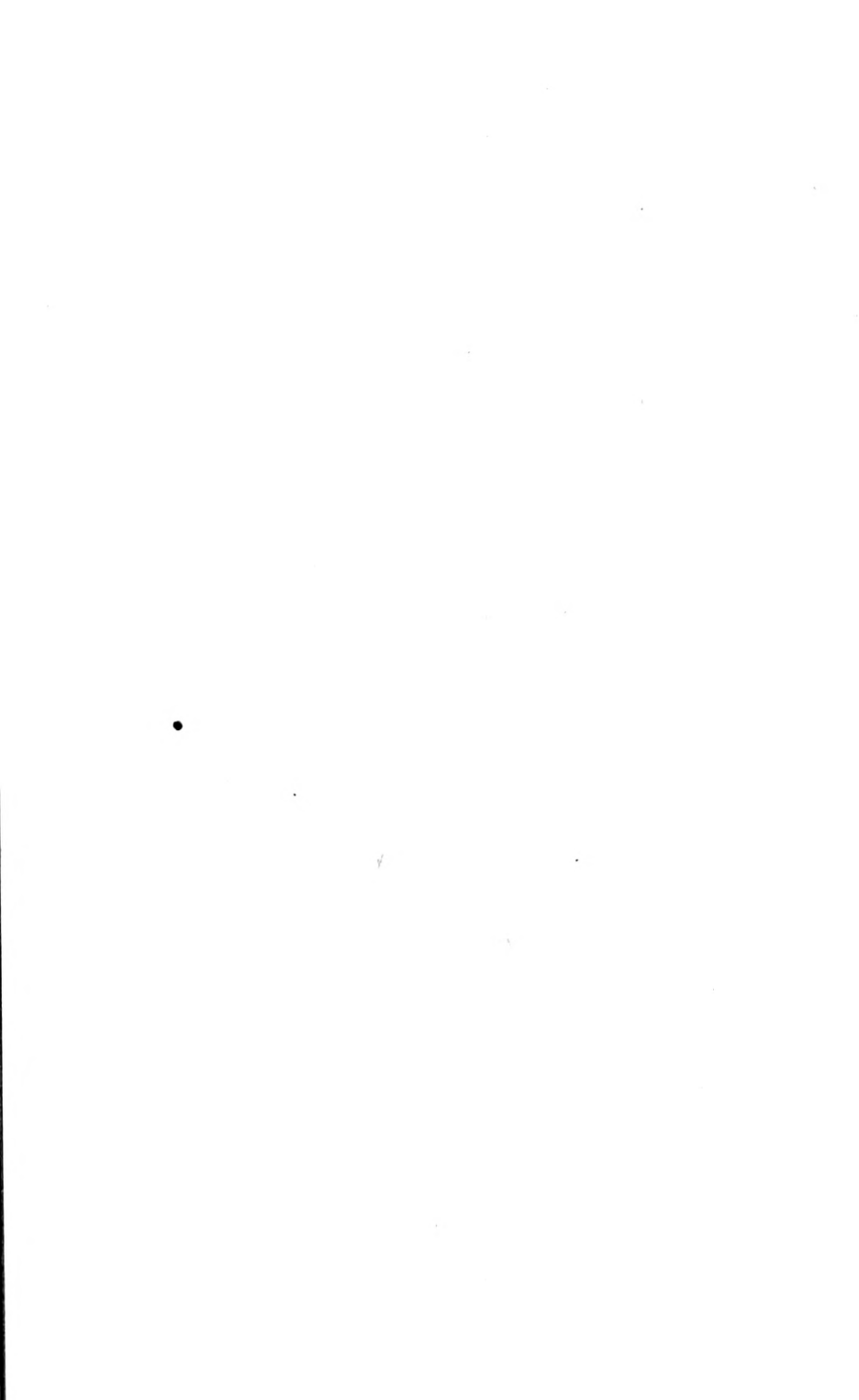
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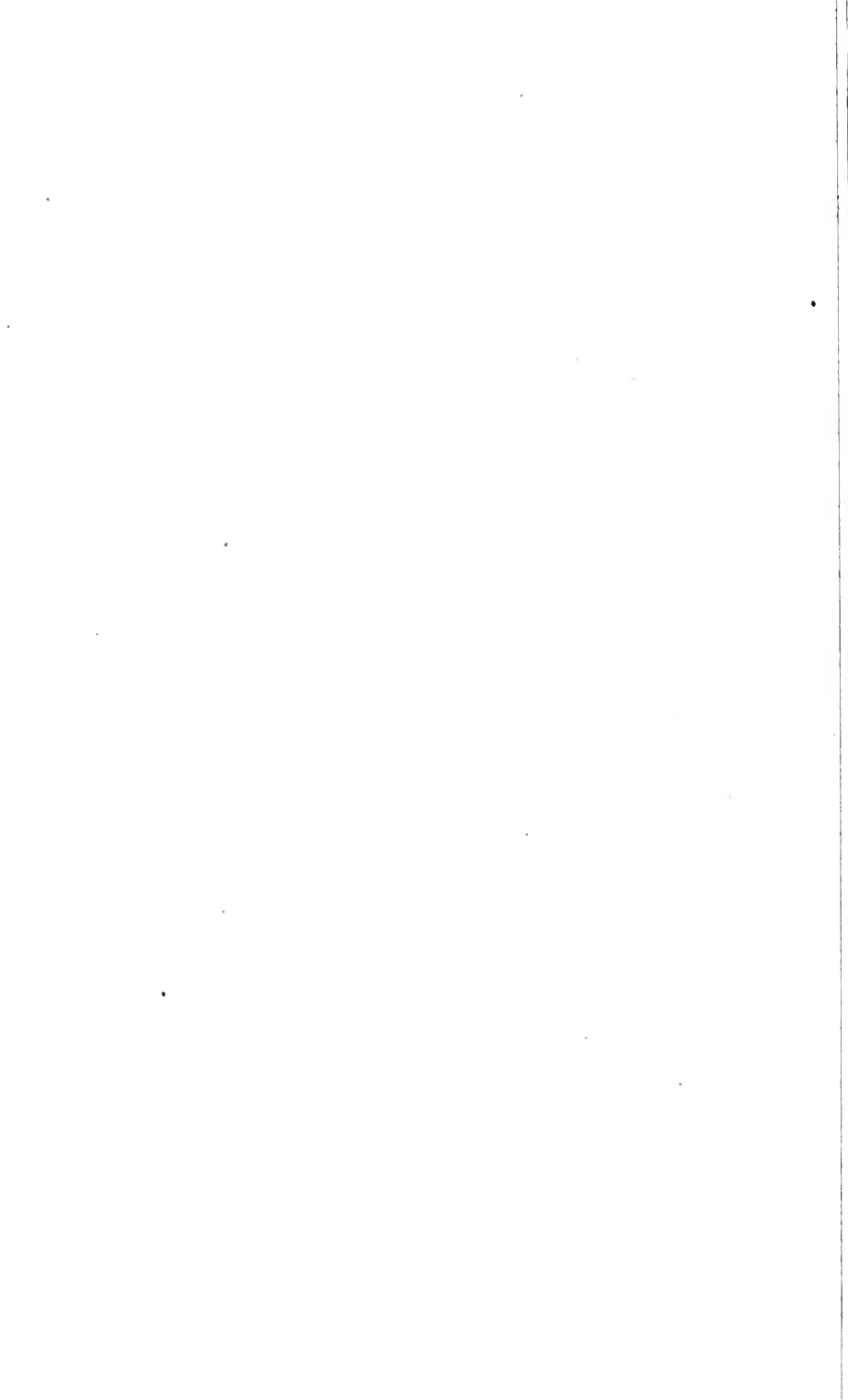
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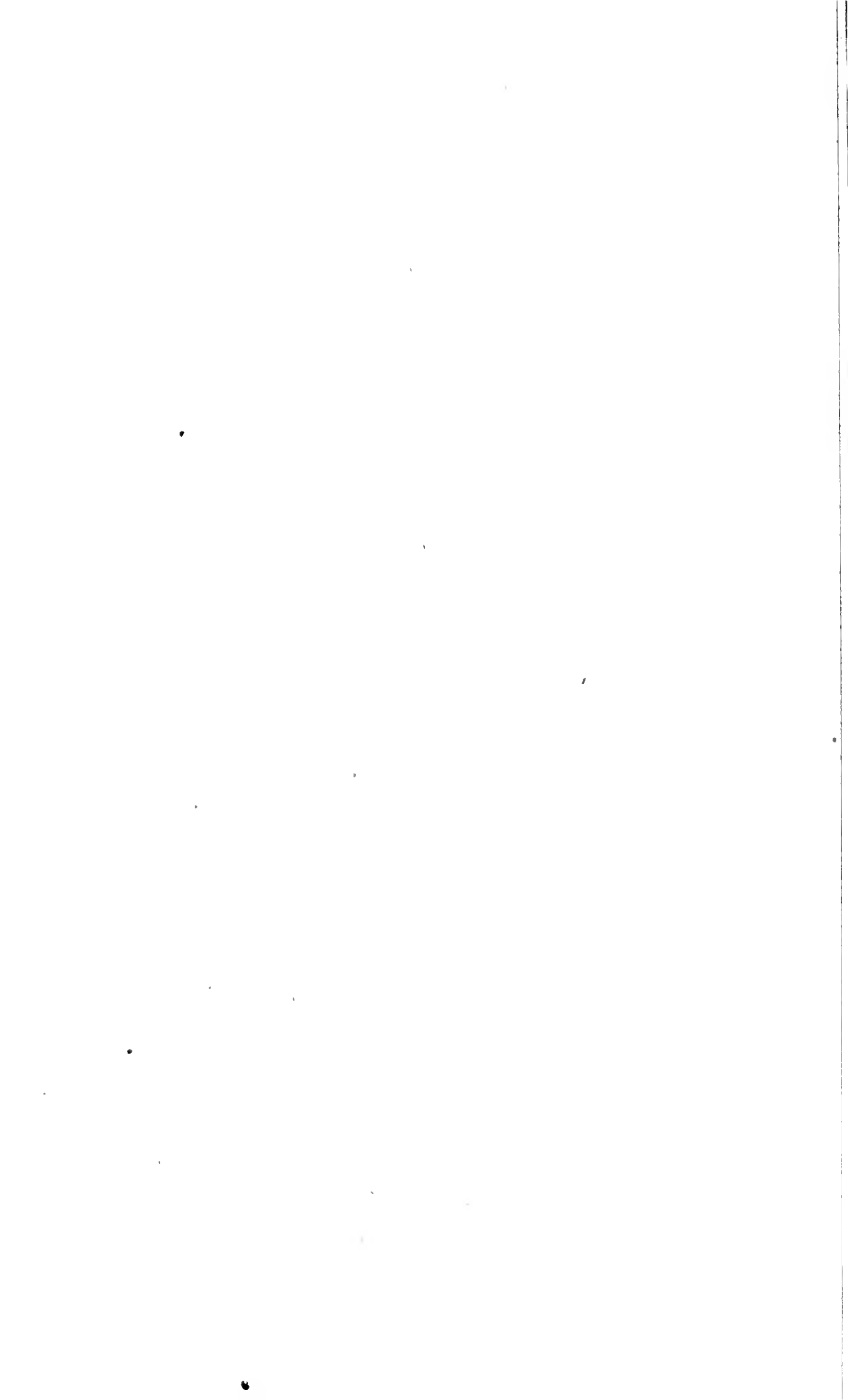
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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.









A BRIEF
TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL
MANUAL
OF THE
STATE OF NEW-YORK:

EXHIBITING

The Situation and Boundaries of the several Counties—the Cities, Towns, Mountains,
Lakes, Rivers, Creeks, &c. in each—the Villages, and other places within the
limits of each Town—distances from the Seat of Government, &c.

AND DESIGNATING

*The principal Places and the seat of the Courts, &c. in each County—the places in which
Post-Offices are kept—the Incorporated Villages, &c.*

SECOND EDITION—ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

CONTAINING, ALSO,

AN ACCOUNT OF THE GRAND CANALS;

THE

Population of each Town and County—the situation of the FINANCES,
PROPERTY, and other Publick Concerns of the State—with
much other Statistical matter.

By Sterling Goodenow Esq.

NEW-YORK :

PUBLISHED BY E. BLISS AND E. WHITE,

No. 123 Broadway.

PRINTED BY D. FANSHAW,

No. 20 State-Lane.

1822.

EXPLANATION.

1. The column under the word "Towns" contains all the *towns* legally constituted and incorporated in the county.

2. The column under the words "VILLAGES, &c." contains the *villages* and *other places* (if any) in the county, placed against the *town*, within the limits of which they are situated.

3. The *figures* next on the *right hand* of the towns show the number of inhabitants in such towns.

4. The figure 1 at the *left hand* of a town, village, or other place, in *either* column, shows that to be the *most considerable* place in the county—figure 2 the *next*—and figure 3 the *next*, in like order:—taking into consideration, as well the situation and *publick* business, as the wealth, populousness, buildings, accommodations, and trade of such place.

5. This mark "[inc.]" placed at the *right hand* of a village, shows it to be *incorporated*, and declared *such* by law.

6. The *other names* in the column headed "VILLAGES and other places," which are printed in *Italick* letters, are the names of considerable compact settlements, considered and known by common consent and custom as *Villages*, though not declared *such* by law.

7. COURTS. The places where the Courts are held in each county are designated by an *asterisk*, thus "*", placed immediately on the *right hand* of such places.

8. CLERKS' OFFICES of the several counties are usually kept at one or the other of the shire or court towns: *. But where it is known they are *not*, the place where they are kept is *designated* by the letters "(C. C. O.," placed *next* on the *right hand* of such place.

9. POST-OFFICES are kept at those places which have a *dagger*, thus "†," placed also on their *right hand*.

10. The *figures* of the *last* column, on the right hand of the whole page, express the *number of miles* the place *against which* they are set is *distant* from ALBANY, the SEAT of GOVERNMENT—reckoning on the shortest *practicable* travelling route.

[See INDEX at the end.]

District of New-York, ss.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the 28th day of February, in the forty-sixth year of the Independence of the United States of America, STERLING GOODENOW, of the said District, hath deposited in this Office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as author and proprietor, in the words following, to wit: "A brief Topographical and Statistical Manual of the State of New-York: exhibiting the Situation and Boundaries of the several Counties—The Cities, Towns, Mountains, Lakes, Rivers, Creeks, &c. in each—The Villages and other places within the limits of each town—Distances from the Seat of Government, &c.—And designating the principal places, and the seat of the Courts, &c. in each county—The places in which, Post-Offices are kept—The *incorporated* Villages, &c. Second Edition, enlarged and improved—Containing, also, an account of the grand Canals: the population of each town and county: the situation of the Finances, Property, and other publick concerns of the State; with much other Statistical matter."

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned;" And also to an Act, entitled "An Act, supplementary to an Act, entitled An Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the Arts of Designing, Engraving, and Etching Historical and other Prints."

JAMES DILL, Clerk of the District of New-York.

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PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION



THE first edition of the New-York Manual having been favourably received by the publick, I should long since have manifested my gratitude by issuing an improved edition, but for a pressure of other concerns, and a desire to embrace in it the Census of 1820. I now submit to the publick an edition, which I have found it more difficult and laborious to prepare than it would have been to follow the advice of publishers and others, and to compile a ponderous volume. The great increase of the divisions of territory, the progress of improvement, and other important changes since 1811, have vastly augmented the mass of matter which pertains to the subjects of the work. It is much easier to describe at length, and to write over many pages, than to compress matter, and still render it clear and full. But it having, from the first, been my great object, as stated in the conclusion of the *Statistical* part, to render the advantages of the state more known to all, and to put it in the power of thousands of our own citizens, who have not much money or time to spare for books or study on such dry details, to understand pretty fully the situation and affairs of the state in a little time, and for a trifling sum—I have rejected all suggestions of adding maps, hundreds of pages, or binding. Maps of the State are now seen every where—book-making is foreign from my design—and a bound book could not so well be carried in the pocket, like a newspaper or almanack, as this is intended to be, whenever it is desirable. I looked only to use, convenience, and economy: for facts, thus condensed, and presented, in their *results*, in a strong light, are more easily and distinctly remembered or recollected than long descriptions of them. The world, I believe, feels the inconvenience of knowledge and ideas being scattered through millions of mighty volumes. It has cost me too much time, however, to crowd the *seeds of books*, as it were, into a thin pamphlet. I have also found it difficult, sometimes impossible, to ascertain many little common facts with precision; and my topographical information from Erie, Genesee, Tioga, and Herkimer, has not been so minute as I expected.

But I assure the publick, I shall use all means in my power to render future editions, if called for, as perfect as possible. I believe this is *correct*, in the way in which any fact is stated, to the close of 1821, and may be relied on. Calculations and conjectures are accompanied by the reasons for them. I have striven to make the account of the Grand Canals, and the grounds of their expected value to the community, as minute and full as possible in so brief a sketch; which, with other new matter and tables, has compelled me to delay the publication, and to increase the number and size of the pages, and price accordingly. I have also added a full INDEX of all *names* and *subjects* in the work. An *Explanation* of the columns, marks, figures, and whole arrangement of the *Topographical* part, is placed on the preceding page.

Having no ambition of authorship, I omitted to insert my name in the former edition, except in the certificate of copy-right; which (as many suppose) gave occasion for some *singular* mistakes and mis-statements. In order that no one should bear another's burdens, I subscribe my name to this preface. I have now only to render, in this general way, my cordial thanks to several correspondents in different parts of the state, for the great assistance they have afforded me; and to add, that I shall be equally grateful for any further information or corrections, which may enable me to make the Manual more worthy of publick favour.

STERLING GOODENOW.

New-York, February 20th. 1822.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

THE following *Tables*, and part of the plan of their arrangement, were originally made for my own use only. The reasons and necessity for them, being the same to an individual as to the publick, will be sufficiently understood, when I shall have explained, in the course of these remarks, the *general use* and convenience of this Manual. When I had partially executed my original design, several persons wishing for copies, and suggesting the great convenience such a kind of pocket Register, or *verbal map*, as it were, might be to the generality of readers, travellers, and men of business, I enlarged and improved the plan, and undertook to collect sufficient facts to make it full and correct. The time and pains necessary to be spent in doing this, however, have been greater than was at first imagined, and the publication was, consequently, long delayed.

The great extent of this State, the number and variety of important posts and situations it contains, as well as the flourishing commerce, agriculture, and manufactures, which its rapid settlement has suddenly exhibited to the world, all tend to render its topography not only interesting, but very different from that of most other states, and difficult to be well understood even by its own and oldest inhabitants. The rapidity of its settlement and improvements has so far outstripped a swift legislative career of municipal regulations, and of local and territorial arrangements, that even a thorough knowledge of all the statutes of this State would by no means enable a person to understand all its divisions and subdivisions—much less to tell *where*, or *within what county* or town, many of the well known and established settlements and villages are situated.

Hence arises another difficulty, almost peculiar to this State, namely, that of several places bearing the same name:—for although the legislature very properly made an attempt, in 1808, (and at sundry times since,) to give *new names* to all those *towns* which had a name previously *appropriated to some other town*, the remedy, even in that respect, was not quite complete; and, after all, it was found that so many places within the limits of sundry towns had taken and retained the *name* of the town from which some of their inhabitants have migrated, or for which some of them have a fondness, that we still have neighbourhoods, settlements, post-offices, and villages, named *several times over* after older towns and villages. These not being *towns* of themselves, but wholly contained *within the limits* of some town corporate—which has (for all purposes of elections, state and county affairs, assessment of taxes, maintenance of the poor, &c.) a *distinct and different name*, they remain unaltered by the legislature. Many of these villages and places will, as population and wealth increase, be erected into separate *towns*;* but, if they should

* Such has already been the case with Lansingburgh, Utica, Athens, Ithaca, Salina, Watford, New-Lebanon, Lyons, Saratoga Springs, Oswego, New-Baltimore, Lewiston, Saugerties, Sand Lake, Fort Edward, Colesville, Pleasant Valley, and Hyde Park, which have been taken from the towns of Troy, Whitestown, Catskill, Ulysses, Onondaga, Halfmoon, Canaan, Sodus, Saratoga, Hannibal, Coxsackie, Cambria, Kingston, Greenbush, Berlin, Argyle, Windsor, and Clinton, and erected into distinct and separate *towns* by their former village-names. But the villages of Auburn, Cooperstown, Geneva, Ogdensburgh, Sandyhill, New-Hartford, Sag Harbour, Setauket, Monticello, Little Falls, Peekskill, Skaneateles, Rochesterville, Syracuse, Clinton, and many other considerable places, are all *within the limits* of, and *belong to*, towns having *other and different names*—which is the reason of their not being found in the returns of votes, electors, inhabitants, assessments, valuations, &c.

be permitted to retain the same names, the difficulty will rather be increased, than obviated, by such circumstances. And, as these places acquired their names by common consent and usage only, it may, with some, be a matter of doubt how far it might be proper for the legislature to interpose to do away such confusion. It is certainly to be regretted, that in *naming* any *new* town, legislatures have permitted the adoption of a name which had been already *appropriated* to *any* place in the United States: for the towns, cities, and villages, in one state, now seem to be little else but the repetition of the *names* of another; and it has become absolutely necessary, in doing business with any safety, to *designate*, in writings and directions, the *state*, as well as the city, town, or village. But it is very remarkable and strange that any *one* state should allow of *two* or more incorporated towns, within its territory, bearing the same or *nearly* the same name: yet we still have in this state, "Stamford" and "Stanford," and "Charleston," and "Charlton," Hempstead and Hampstead,* "Minden" and "Mendon," as names of towns; besides, *two* different towns by the *same* name of "Harrison," two named "Concord," and two "Freedom." These might easily be rectified by prefixing the word *Via* to the present name, or adding *village*, *burgh*, or the like. But, without going into a total and thorough reformation, it will be difficult wholly to avoid the occurrence of mistakes on account of the near *resemblance* there is in the sound and appearance of such names as the following: Genesee and Genesee; Otego, Otsego, and Otisco; Owego and Oswego; Le Roy and Le Ray; Cayuga and Cayuta; and Plattsburgh and Prattsburgh.

In addition to this, the names of counties have been usurped by towns situated in *other* counties, and the names of towns also by *new* counties—Thus, the Counties of Montgomery, Clinton, Courtlandt, and Sullivan, were so named *after* there were *towns* of the *same* names in the counties of Orange, Dutchess, West-Chester, and Madison—and Schoharie County contains the *towns* of Jefferson and Broome; Dutchess county, the *towns* of Washington and Clinton; Oneida county, the *town* of Steuben; Sullivan county, the *town* of Rockland; and Essex county, the *town* of Lewis; which last mentioned six towns were so named *after* there were counties erected by the *same* names. And now there is the *town* of Monroe in the county of Orange, Hamilton and Sullivan in Madison, Livingston in Columbia, Franklin and Tompkins in Delaware, Putnam in Washington, Richmond and Seneca in Ontario, Greene in Chenango, Chenango in Broome, and Columbia and Warren in Herkimer.

That such confusion of names is perplexing and troublesome not only to strangers and travellers in this state, but to its own citizens and inhabitants, I need not remark. I have heretofore noted these circumstances to members of the Legislature; and, in one instance, I took the liberty, in the winter of 1810, to propose to a member of the Assembly, that the *town* of Tioga, being in Broome county, and having within itself the *village* of Owego, (while on the opposite side of the creek and in the county of Tioga lay the *town* of Owego,) should by law take the name of *Owego*, and give its name to the town then called Owego in Tioga county. But perhaps it was considered (as the subjects of this Manual will probably be by many) as too trivial and unimportant to occupy the attention of any one, much less that of the Legislature. But so will not think any one mortal who may, by the confusion of which I have been speaking, utterly lose the title of lands, the collection of a debt, the arrest of a run-away, goods sent by carriers, or information contained in letters or packets mis-sent or mis-directed. In 1813, however, the Legislature *did* alter

* In my former edition I printed this latter name, *New-Hempstead*, as it was in the original law erecting that town, though it was called *Hempstead* only, in the Revised Laws of 1801. I presumed there was a mistake in the laws of 1801, and so a member of the Legislature, of that year, has since informed me. He states, that it was passed and ordered to be engrossed "New-Hempstead;" and so he supposed it had been, till he found in *Hempstead* only, after it had passed the Council of Revision. In the Revised Laws of 1813, it is called "*Hempstead*;" and so I accordingly print it—taking care, as between this town and *two* others in Queens county, to be "right to" an *s*, if not "to a *t*."

the name of Owego to that of Tioga, and *Tioga* to Owego, leaving the village of Owego in a town of its own name, and the *town* of Tioga in the *county* of Tioga.

AND FIRST—

This variety and confusion of names and situations renders it *further necessary* in the transaction of business to designate not only the *State*, but always the *County*, and sometimes (where a village is meant) even the *Town*, if the place in view be in the State of New-York.* And to ascertain all this, is impossible to most people, without the help of a Directory or Manual of the kind I have prepared. This, therefore, was the *first* object of my original Tables; and on inspecting them and considering the plan, I found I could embrace a variety of *other objects* of equal convenience. Accordingly, I proceeded to designate, by a *particular mark*, (as noted in the Explanation, page 2,) the seat of the Courts in each County—the places where there is any Post-Office—which are the places of the first notoriety or importance in each county—the distance from the Seat of Government to most of the towns or villages—and the number of inhabitants in each county and town, &c. And I hope the *convenience* of the *plan* will not be found less than the *use* of the Tables: inasmuch as it presents *all these facts* to the eye at *one view*, instead of leaving them to be looked for, one by one, through sundry pages; and exhibits, as it were, a geographical *skeleton of the State* by Counties. I could devise no other plan which would give so much information in three times as many pages; nor could it in a different mode be obtained in thrice as much time.

In addition to the above named objects, I concluded to add the *boundaries* of each county, which would show at once its *relative situation* and all the counties to which it lies contiguous; and to these I superadded the rivers, lakes, and streams—the bays and harbours—the mountains, &c. by which the natural advantages of each county for commerce; for navigation and other uses of water; for air, climate, agriculture, &c. could the more easily be imagined. So that with

* *Names of Places.*—Notwithstanding all the Legislature has done on the subject, the *confusion and similarity* of names increase; and it is made still more embarrassing to the people by the Post Office Department at Washington. Among many instances, I will only mention, that the villages established by law in this State, by the names of “Binghamton” and “Esperance,” are, by the P. M. General, called *Chenango Point* and *Schoharie Bridge*. And some of our loose and indefinite names, and names taken from neighbouring states or old and celebrated countries, (which my limits do not permit me to set forth at length) add greatly to the perplexity. We have Sardinia and Italy, Denmark and Norway, and even Russia and China, all in this state. We have candour, summit, hope, harmony, and other *abstract terms* converted into names of *towns*; and *may* yet have fairness, base, love, and melody equally *perverted*. We have a *pair* of Bathis, Manchesters, Romes, Auroras, Johnstowns, &c. and the names of “Hamilton, Washington,” and “Union Village” are spread over the state as “plenty as blackberries.” Yet it is as easy to form a *new name* as to find an old one not already in use among us; as any one may see, who will observe the *different names* of places in this state formed with the single word *West*—at least *eleven* already. And the great inconvenience daily occasioned by the present situation of the state in this respect, has induced many to hope and believe that the Legislature will yet attempt a reform. A gentleman had a letter addressed to him at Croton in the town of Courtlandt in West Chester county, called in the Post Office books *Courtlandt Town*: it did not reach him, and was supposed to be lost or purloined—and the important information did not arrive in time to be of any use. Three months afterwards it arrived from “the drooping West,” where it had been sent on a pilgrimage, (not to Mecca, but to Noniachi, or the war of names,) because there is a village called *Courtlandt village* in Courtlandt county!

There ought to be no town or village in any one county by the same or a similar name with *another* county, town, village, or place. Would not the inhabitants of the *several* places bearing the *same name*, if the Legislature should recommend it to their consideration, *mutually* arrange this matter, and all, but *one* place, take other names? In the last law incorporating the village lately called Union Village in Rensselaer county, *that name* is properly discarded, and “*Nassau*” substituted in its place; though, as this is the name of the *whole territory* of the town of Nassau, it would be better to have assumed an *entirely* different or new name, as the inhabitants of “Hamilton,” in the town of Madrid, have more wisely done, by discarding the name of Hamilton, and substituting *Waddington* therefor. A thorough reform on this point throughout the state would be alike useful and important to our own citizens, and those of other states and countries who have friends or business in this.

the use of a page or half page, any person can, in a few minutes, obtain a considerably minute knowledge of the geographical situation, topography, and civil divisions and settlements of any county; and in a day or two, of the whole state.

Whether ever so great and well digested a collection of such minute, *perhaps* trifling knowledge, could deserve to be published even in a small book, some persons may probably question. Certainly any *one* single fact in this Manual—as the *exact* situation of a certain place—whether there be a post-office in any particular town or place—where the Courts in this or that county are held—whether there be *legally* any such *town* as the one in question, or whether it be only a *village* or other place with a *distinct* acquired name, &c.—seems a very simple thing and a trivial inquiry. But, although there is scarcely a citizen who will not want, twenty times a year, to ascertain some one of these facts, which may be of considerable consequence at the time, yet he will seldom be able to do so till such knowledge has ceased to be to him important. And it is not unfrequently the case that these kinds of compilations (to make which is the business of “every body and nobody,” and therefore seldom undertaken) prove of more real publick service and utility than many other works which it might be both pleasant and reputable to compose.

Yet I hesitate not to risk this publication, because I deem statistical and topographical accounts of any portion of a country of no inconsiderable importance, both in a historical and political point of view. And I have observed, with regret, the general apathy which prevails in our country on the subject of collecting and embodying *facts* and *information* of this nature, while *visionary* and *speculative* essays and writings, as well on statisticks and history, as on politics, are sought for with so much avidity.

The advantages which the political and literary world derives from such works as those of Sir John Sinclair, will be acknowledged by the statesman and historian at least. And the Tables of Mr. Blodget, and Mr. Coxe’s “View” of the U. S. although not either so full or minute as to give distinct views of *particular* states, deserve even yet more commendation than they have received. [The excellent and more copious publications of Mr. Pitkin and Dr. Seybert on the statisticks of the United States, have appeared since the above remarks were first published, and are valued in a degree somewhat nearer their great use and merits than such works formerly were. Their details, however, relate *chiefly* to *commerce* and *revenue*.]*

* In preparing my first edition, in 1811, I had added some illustrations of the great importance of works more full and particular, like Sir John Sinclair’s, in stating the ability and means of each state, county, town, and settlement, to furnish not only subjects of commerce and materials for manufactures, but arms and munitions of war, and the subsistence of armies:—And, I had asked, in case war should ever be the lot of the United States, of what immense advantage would it not be to the War Department, and especially in the calculations and contracts of Purveyors and Commissaries, to have before it, as well, tables and statements of the number, quality, and amount of the horses and other cattle, and of all kinds of manufactures and natural and agricultural productions (for any given year or years) in *any* and *every* portion of our country where it might be necessary to clothe, equip, or subsist armies—as of the local situation, state of the roads, and channels of transportation, and relative distances of places, to or through which it might become necessary or convenient to direct their march? (a) But fearing it might be deemed an impertinent digression, or swell the work beyond my prescribed limits, I struck it out of the copy. Yet, ere one year had elapsed, war was declared, and I received a Circular from the U. S. Purveyor of Public Supplies, requesting *minute* information relative to many of these and some other particulars in this state. It was not *then* possible for any individual, or publick body, or officer, (nor would it be even now,) very fully or satisfactorily to comply. In common with others, what facts I possessed or could collect, I imparted. But it is now known to the world how deficient was our knowledge and policy in this behalf, and how expensively and lamely our prosecution of the war hobbled on through 1812 and 13. The disasters of that period should teach us hereafter to have the knowledge of our means and strength, and *where* and *in what* proportion they are to be looked for, *plainly before us*. It would by no means be just to lay all our losses and failures in the early part of that war, to the account

(a) Early in the last war, an order was sent from some of the Departments, directing a lake vessel to proceed to a foundery in Oneida Hollow, there to load with cannon shot and shells, and then to proceed to Rome in Oneida county, and there discharge said cargo.”

But such a mass of information as the works of Coxe, Blodget, and others, were designed to give, I have not attempted to embody in these few pages—it would have destroyed my two-fold *secondary* object, *brevity and cheapness*. Few of the thousand little particulars of the date of the settlement of places,

of incompetent rulers and generals of that day, or to some dissatisfaction among the people and a partial want of concert or union of views in our councils. The complete success of our little navy bears strong testimony to the great advantage of knowing *how* and *where* all supplies are to be procured, and *whither* exertions can most effectually be directed. If the course of ships is naturally easier than the march of armies, so much the more is it requisite to know the *exact* situation of every part of the territory: and, our country was as capable of supplying sufficient armies as the navy, had provident measures been as early adopted for the land as for the sea service.

The event having made me regret that I struck these considerations from my first edition, it betwix me to consider the propriety of restoring them in this: and when, on recurrence to letters I received since that period from sundry public agents, I find the plan I was then about to suggest supported by the judgment of those who were then in a fair situation to appreciate the utility of it, (and approved in express and decisive terms by the Purveyor of Public Supplies,) I hope I may be excused for saying, that it could not but conduce to great national convenience, to establish, at the seat of Government, a *Public Office* for the collection, deposit, and digestion, in order and form, of all such information as is alluded to in the foregoing observations. Except for the *constitutional* necessity of equalizing the representation in Congress, it is *all* quite as important as a return of the number of inhabitants in the Union. And, although it might be done in some sort in the offices of one of the heads of the Departments, yet it would be vastly better attended to, and more complete and useful, if committed to a *separate* officer, whose *special* duty it should be to have all such materials well arranged, properly classed, and intelligibly digested. For this purpose a separate and distinct office, or a branch of one of the Departments, seems quite as proper and necessary as a Patent Office. The returns and details in relation to a part of these subjects, which some of the individual states are preparing, are not in the power of the national government: and if they were, (and they will probably be made public, or transcripts obtained,) still similar information from the *new* states and territories is yet *more* important, as occasions for having recourse to it much oftener occur in those parts of the Union than elsewhere. The enormous expenses of the recent expedition to the Council Bluffs, and the sufferings of some of the troops at that post for want of good supplies, are sufficient to confirm this remark. And when the extension of our territory to Cape Florida and across the rocky mountains to the Pacific Ocean, our occupation of the mouth of Columbia river, and the difficulties we may possibly have with other nations in that quarter, are duly considered—the idea of making provision for obtaining the most particular *topographical* and *statistical* knowledge of the whole of our country, which our situation and circumstances will admit, and for a suitable *office* and competent officers to digest and preserve it, is strongly fortified by the past experience of this and all older nations.

Similar views, no doubt, as well as the extension and protection of our frontier settlements and the Indian trade, entered into the policy of government in undertaking expeditions for exploring sundry rivers and portions of the country west of the Mississippi and around the Great Lakes. And, as such a mass of matter as these expeditions, and future surveys, censuses, travels, &c. must necessarily form, might, I should conceive, be more than it is convenient or consistent with other important duties of the Secretary of War or of State; an office, of the kind, here humbly suggested, would give greater value to the facts collected, by bringing them together at a single point and in a clear and digested form, for the use and easy inspection of every branch and officer of government and their agents, and others whose interests or curiosity might render such information either necessary or desirable. At the same time it would not less subserve the purposes of geography and the cause of American education and learning generally, than that of internal commerce, natural history, and national policy and improvement—inasmuch as very interesting and valuable publications might, under public authority or permission, be occasionally issued from such a magazine of materials. The travels of Pike, Lewis and Clarke, and Schoolcraft, have been of much service, although embracing too much territory to be full or minute on many points. One would suppose we have already experienced inconveniences and losses enough, from calculations, projects, and expeditions founded, or in some measure proceeding, on loose or exaggerated accounts, vague information, or mere conjecture. A reliance in *all* public measures (as well as in foreign commerce and revenue) on nothing but *actual* returns, *minute* and *exact* details, and *specific* facts, which such an establishment would soon place within the reach of the government, would be found, in the result, as good policy as it is *true economy*.

The well remembered exhortation of the immortal Washington—to *preserve peace, be prepared for war*—a principle of policy so eloquently enforced by the amiable Fenelon in the 14th book of *Telemachus* (*a*)—is not more salutary or economical in reference to the preservation of peace than of independence and national prosperity. To prevent the necessity of relying on other nations for revenue or employment, learn to employ yourselves, and that

(a)—Car le vrai moyen d'éloigner la guerre et de conserver une longue paix, c'est de cultiver les armes, &c.

the number of houses, character and occupations of the inhabitants, soil and productions, face of the country, seasons, prospects, publick buildings, schools, roads, bridges, curiosities, local commerce, manufactures, agriculture, flocks and herds, wealth, &c. could come within the small compass of my plan. The publications of the New-York Historical Society have afforded considerable information on the topographical and statistical history of some parts of the state. But the anticipations of *Dr. Miller*, expressed twenty years ago in his *Retrospect of the 13th century*, were not in *any* degree realized, till the appearance of Mr. Spafford's *Gazetteer* of this state, in 1813; which, though not the most judicious in its arrangement, nor very clear and happy in its style, gave the publick a great and valuable collection of the various particulars above mentioned. A new and improved edition of this useful work is in preparation, which, with the advantage of the *Returns of a new State Census* of various household manufactures, and of horses, sheep, and cattle, as well as of the Electors, (now nearly completed,) will doubtless give a very minute and full view of the situation, wealth, and improvements of the State of New-York—indisputably the most interesting portion of the Union.

SECONDLY.

To pursue the more immediate purpose of these remarks, I ought perhaps to state some reasons which have governed me in the further arrangement and execution of my plan. And—

1. The division into *Counties* was not less natural than convenient. The people are represented by counties in the lower branch of the Legislature,* and

employment will soon produce ample means to pay for its encouragement and protection. Or, in other words, to prevent the surprise and embarrassment of a total failure of revenue from abroad, live as if *that* revenue had already ceased. If revenue constitute "the sinews of war," what sort of *preparation* is it, which leaves those sinews to be cut off by the very declaration of war itself?

But to know when and by what degrees such a sound policy *can*, with propriety, be introduced, a *precise* knowledge of the amount of consumption and supply of all articles of necessity, convenience, or ornament, required in a country; and also of the *actual* amount produced in it, as well as what it could produce if sufficiently encouraged; is absolutely requisite in all rational plans of policy or finance. And if all such necessary details of the present resources, skill, and ability of this country to sustain itself in all things, were collected *in one view*, statesmen would no longer doubt, that a system of national policy and revenue might be commenced, which, at no distant day, would render us truly independent of the rest of the world—and leave our councils unshackled by the awkward necessity of putting all statements of our *financial* affairs in a holy-day dress; or by the political dread of asking a small additional contribution *from ourselves* to make up deficiencies, which are the natural consequences of our own improvidence (*c*). Our resort, then, to foreign countries would be voluntary in the government as well as individuals; and at such times and places, and for such things only, as profit, convenience, taste, or pleasure should dictate.

(*c*) When the *Debt* of the U. S. which was but \$20,570,627 in 1811-12, has run up to \$38,425,605 at the close of 1821, and we have to borrow millions annually to support the government, is it not time to think of some way of escaping the British "Blessing" of a publick debt and inability to pay even the interest of it without borrowing? I love not to dwell on gloomy prospects: but let those reflect with complacency on the pre-cut state and course of our finances, who can—*non ego*.

* GOVERNMENT.—This does not fall strictly within the first objects of this work; yet it may be useful to observe, that the Legislature consists of a Senate and Assembly. The *Assembly* now consists of 125 members annually elected, as stated further on in the *Table of Population*; but, by the Amended Constitution, after this year it will consist of 123 members. The *Senate* is composed of 32 members, four from each of the following 8 districts, into which the state is divided. After the first election, *one* from each district is to be elected annually, viz.

1st District—The counties of Suffolk, Queens, Kings, Richmond, and New-York; 162,758 inhabitants.

2d—West-Chester, Putnam, Dutchess, Orange, Rockland, Ulster, and Sullivan; 169,907 inhabitants.

3d—Greene, Columbia, Albany, Rensselaer, Schoharie, and Schenectady; 163,584 inhabitants.

4th—Saratoga, Montgomery, Hamilton, Washington, Warren, Clinton, Essex, Franklin, and St. Lawrence; 163,350 inhabitants.

5th—Herkimer, Oneida, Madison, Oswego, Lewis, and Jefferson; 165,372 inhabitants.

not by Towns, as in New-England—most of the publick concerns, which do not come within the *general* and immediate province of the Legislature, are conducted by the Counties as separate communities—each County has a separate civil commission and list of publick officers—and therefore each County may (in a comparative sense) be considered as an independent and distinct department. Accordingly this is the division and distinction most commonly used in speaking of the different parts of the State.

2. The *first* sub-division is into *Towns*, including the *Cities*, which for most general purposes, are considered in the same class :* These towns are from 2 or 3 to 6, 8, 10, or 15 miles square, or more, as the circumstances and settlement of their territory may render most proper ; and they frequently embrace villages and other places which have, in common and constant use, different and distinct names. And the number of such places is increasing. Some spot favourable for manufactures, or for the transaction of mercantile or other business, suddenly becomes populous ; and, if remote from an earlier settled or

6th—Delaware, Otsego, Chenango, Broome, Courtlandt, Tompkins, and Tioga ; 169,186 inhabitants.

7th—Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, and Ontario ; 163,505 inhabitants.

8th—Schenen, Livingston, Monroe, Genesee, Niagara, Erie, Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauque ; 155,000 inhabitants.

The Governor and Lt. Governor are to be elected biennially by the people at large. The latter is presiding officer of the Senate.

Judicial Power. This is vested in—1, The court for the trial of Impeachments, and the Correction of Errors, composed of the Senate, Chancellor, and Judges of the Supreme Court—2, The Court of Chancery—3, The Supreme Court, now 5, but hereafter to be only 3 Judges—4, Circuit Courts, not less than 4 nor more than 8, to be established by the Legislature—5, Courts of Common Pleas, and General Sessions of the Peace in each county—6, Mayor's Courts in Albany, Troy, and Hudson—7, A Marine Court in New-York—8, Justices' Courts—and 9, The Court of Probates (1 Judge) at the seat of Government, and a Surrogate in each county.

Members of Congress. As new districts are to be made before a new election, it would be useless to set forth the present districts. The State will send 34 Representatives.

* I have printed the *names* of towns and other places as I deemed most correct after considerable examination and study. Courtlandt and Guilderland should no more be spelled Cortland and Gilderland, than Schaghticoke should be Skattecook, or Hamilton Hambleton—although some persons choose to pronounce the latter as if written thus. Kortlandt was probably the original spelling ; but, if the French *Court* have usurped the place of the Dutch *Kort* in the first syllable, that seems no good reason why we should retain the *C* and omit the *U*, or murder the last syllable altogether. It should be Courtlandt or Kortlandt, or else Shortland at once in plain English. Neither should French printing or pronunciation, nor English rapidity of sound, cause us to write Canandarq for Canandaigua, or Chetoke and Chetok for Chautauque, or to say Cocknewogger and Shinnecock, instead of Caughnawaga and Shinnecough—merely because Chateaugay was a French settlement, and properly called Shattogai, or because we have turned Daughstadah and Saughquada, Sahdequada, or Saughquoit (Indian names) into Doekstadder or Dockett and Sockwoit. Overslaugh might as well be written *Overslaw* and pronounced *Overslok*. The spelling of *Oghquago* is believed also to be the most correct at this day. For although Lay's Map calls it *Cookquago*, and Spafford and Eddy write *Oquago* ; yet I think the Indian characteristics *gh* should no more be wholly omitted (as they vary not the pronunciation) than the regiment of letters we find in some authors should be retained. Judge Marshall writes *Anouquaqua*, Gen. Washington, *Ononguagua*, (a little conformed with *Onondaga*,) and others *Ononquago*. Mr. Jefferson calls the *Tribe* which gave it a name "Aughquaghas," preserving the characteristics *gh* throughout, with the French *Au* for *O*. The place, it would seem, should be called *Oghquagho*, or "Oghquago," as I have printed it. But Mr. Allen, in his American Biog. Diet. speaks of "Onologhgwage, or as it is sometimes written, Oughquaugh, on the Susquehannah river." Mr. Jefferson also calls what (by a French *Ch* and the omission of some letters) we have reduced to Chenango, "Utsanango." And "Cashington" on one map, and "Kushlichtun" on another, is what is now more correctly written *Cochecton*.

Some persons frequently make mistakes by adding the syllable *New* to such towns as Durham, Canaan, Marlborough, &c.—also by improperly adding the syllable *town*, as Phelps-town, Catherinetown, Lyonstown, &c. which are "Phelps," "Catherines," and "Lyons," only : Some again omit it improperly, as Philips, Elizabeth, Orange, &c. instead of Philips-town, Elizabethtown, Orangetown, &c. as they should be written. Mr. Spafford thinks the *town* should always be omitted ; but when the *law of the land* has fixed the name, whether "Beekman" or "Beekmantown" pleases us best, I think it should be "so set down," as it may be necessary to adopt each name for different places, as is now the case with *Beekman* and others.

more noted part of the same town, requires a separate name, as much as if an imaginary line sundered it from the *territory* of the town. And if it did *not* require or *deserve* a distinct name, still so long as it *has* one in common and general use, and is by *such* name distinguished from other places, it is as *necessary* to know *what* and *where* such place is, as if it were formally named by law. And therefore where a town of large extent has in it a village of the *same* name *with itself*, as Johnstown, it is some times *essential* (and always safest) to *designate* the *village* of the same name, *if that* be the place intended; as otherwise the person or thing might be supposed to be in the village of Caughnawaga, or in some farming or other part of the town, some miles distant from either.

3. Hence the *second* sub-division into "*villages, &c.*" which in one column includes all the villages and other places and posts, which have acquired a *distinct* name. All these places are set directly against the town in which they are situated; and I have *distinguished* all those places which have from 15 to 20 houses compactly situated, as *villages*, further designating such of those villages as are *incorporated* as bodies politick. In making these distinctions I may and most probably have omitted to designate some places in the newer counties as *villages* which are considerable enough to deserve that name; but these omissions can be but few. And of other places still fewer, I believe, that deserve to be mentioned, are omitted. On the other hand, there may be a few names put down, which some may perhaps think should have been discarded. But all places that may be named, or spoken of, or referred to, in the publications of the day or in publick proceedings,* should be located in their proper town or corporation—more especially, if in or near cities and towns of great notoriety and resort. On this account I have put down the islands and other places in and near New-York, Long-Island, the Highlands, Niagara Falls, &c. And history has rendered it important to designate the local situation of fortresses and other military posts which have at any time been established in the State.

On the whole, I cannot but have some hope that this Manual will answer most of the purposes proposed. And as one object was to exhibit the improvements and increasing strength, resources, and importance of the state more fully than it has heretofore been done in so brief a sketch, the following facts, estimates, and views are added.

CIVIL DIVISIONS AND POPULATION.

In 1731 this State contained 10 Counties and only 50,291 souls—in 1771 same Counties and 163,533 souls—in 1786, 12 Counties and 232,396 souls—1791, sixteen Counties and 310,120 souls—and in 1800, thirty Counties, 305 towns (including 3 cities) and 556,000 inhabitants. In 1811 the State contained about 500 villages, of from 15 or 20, but generally from 30 or 40, to 600 houses; 452 towns (including 4 cities;) 45 Counties; and (in 1810) 959,019 inhabitants; giving an increase of 15 Counties, 147 towns, and 374,000 people in the preceding ten years†

In 1821 there were 615 similar villages; 613 towns including the 5 cities; 55 counties; and (in 1820,) 1,372,312 inhabitants—giving an increase from 1810 to 1820, of 315 villages, 161 towns, 8 counties, and 113,763 inhabitants‡ The number of *free* persons of colour is 29,275.

* In the original settlement of the State, various Patents, Purchases, Manors, and Tracts were surveyed into *townships*, which were in most instances marked and numbered in Ranges, Allotments, &c. Some of these, however, were *designated* by *names*; and those not yet much inhabited retain such names, particularly in the "*Old Military Tract*," in Essex, Franklin, Clinton, and St. Lawrence counties. These townships or small tracts of land are all included *within the limits*, and are *part* of some of the incorporated *towns* named in the Tables of those counties.

† CITIES AND VILLAGES.—Albany is the *Seat of Government*; and the *principal* places in the state, with their population, in 1820, are the following, viz.

Slaves.—In 1771 there were 19,333—13,903 in 1786—21,324 in 1790—20,613 in 1800—15,013 in 1810—and only 10,033 in 1820. After 1827, Slavery in this State ceases for ever by law.

Excess of males.—In 1790 there were 11,638 more males than females in the State; and 24,067 more in 1820; when there were 174,254 more males in the whole Union, than females. [In *Ohio* 24,317 excess of males—in *Vermont* 253 difference, and that the other way; while the excess of females in *Connecticut* is 5,567, and in *Massachusetts* 12,230.]

Employment.—The number of persons employed in this State, in commerce, is 9,113; in manufactures 60,033; and in agriculture 247,613—foreigners not naturalized 15,101.*

Electors.—By the returns of the State Census of 1821, it appears that there are 100,490 freeholders to the amount of \$250 and upwards—8,925 do. to \$50 and do.—93,035 male persons not owning freeholds but renting tenements to the yearly value of \$5, and upwards—and 56,377 do. not owning freeholds nor renting tenements, but paying taxes, doing militia duty, or *exempted*, &c. Total 259,387 entitled to vote under the amended Constitution, if qualified by sufficient residence.

MILITIA and MUNITIONS of WAR.

In 1809 the militia of the State regularly enrolled amounted to 102,063. In 1820, Infantry 111,749, Artillery 7145, Light do. 300, Cavalry 1,142, and 2 brigades not returned, supposed 4,000—in all 124,336. But the returns from the artillery were imperfect, and from the cavalry still more so. In 1821 upwards of 3,000 cavalry were returned. The whole number enrolled in 1820 was probably about 130,000—generally well equipped.

Arsenals, &c. These are established at New-York, Albany, Rome, Plattsburgh, Malone, Elizabethtown, Russell, Watertown, Onondaga, Canandaigua, and Batavia; and Magazines at New-York and Albany. In these, and on Governor's Island, Staten-Island, and Long-Island, there were (Jan. 1, 1821) belonging to the State—the following, viz.

Ordnance, 125 brass and 129 iron pieces—254 in all; 4 mortars; 2 eprouvettes, 21,790 cannon-shot; 545 shells; 1,003 rounds of cannister-shot, 397 do. strap do. 7 caissons; 21 tumbrils, &c.

Arms, &c.—30,473 muskets; 29,372 bayonets; 29,122 ramrods; 583 rifles; 222 pr. horseman's pistols; 639 swords and cutlasses; 19,964 cartridge boxes and belts; 17,089 bayonet belts; 16,331 do. scabbards; 6 kegs flints; 630 tents; 742 camp kettles; 5,895 knapsacks; 53 bass drums; 135 snare drums, 203 fifes; 33 bugles; 199 stands of colours; &c.

New York . . .	123,706	Hudson . . .	2,900	Catskill . . .	1,443
Albany . . .	12,630	Newburgh . . .	2,377	Geneva . . .	1,337
Troy . . .	5,260	Canandaigua . . .	2,100	Kingston . . .	1,163
Brooklyn, with the } Navy Yard, }	5,210	Auburn . . .	2,024	Buffalo . . .	1,100
Schenectady . . .	3,949	Lansingburgh . . .	1,700	Ogdensburgh . . .	939
Poughkeepsie . . .	3,101	Rochesterville . . .	1,502	Watertord . . .	930
Utica . . .	2,915	Sackett's Harbour } besides A. & N'y }	1,337	Ithaca . . .	359
				Cooperstown . . .	783

Johnstown, Manlius, Watertown, Whitesborough, Saratoga-Springs, Batavia, Cherry Valley, Herkimer, Sag-Harbour, Athens, Ballston Spa, Salina, Onondaga, Rome, Goshen, Homer, Waterloo, Plattsburgh, Oxford, Bath, Whitehall, Peekskill, Cazenovia, Sandy Hill, Jamaica, Salem, Norwich, Oswego, and some other flourishing villages, containing each from 450 or 500 to 7 or 800 inhabitants. [See the TABLE of the *Progressive Population* of the State by Counties at the close of these Statistical remarks.

* The total population of the *United States and Territories* in 1820, was 9,637,999, of which New-York contained 1-7th part. The free white population of the U. S. and T. was 7,361,710, of which New York contained more than 1-6th part:—Engaged in commerce 72,397—N. York 1-8th:—in agriculture 2,065,499—N. York nearly 1-3th:—in manufactures 349,247—N. York more than 1-6th:—and foreigners not naturalized 53,655—N. York more than 1-4th.

Ammunition, &c.—378 bbls. of powder; 33 half do. do. 510 quarter casks do. 352 boxes of cartridges for muskets; 35 kegs do. for do. 26 boxes pistol cartridge—46,000 musket cartridges; &c. Besides a great variety and quantity of other necessary equipments, tools, and implements of war suitable for the above—gun carriages, travelling forges, &c. &c. Many cannon, arms, and equipments have been furnished to the militia; *besides* which, considerable military stores are due this State from the U. S. by the settlement of 1813.

MANUFACTURES.

The U. S. Census of 1810 furnished data for the following statement for this State—Looms 33,063; yds. cloth (all kinds) 9,099,703—value \$5,002,891: 32. Tan Works 367; val. of leather \$1,299,512: 16. Distilleries 591; value \$1,635,794: 10. Breweries 42; val. \$340,765: 63. Fulling Mills 127; *enhanced* val. of cloth \$679,126: 37. Paper Mills 23; val. \$233,263: 00. Hat Manufactories 121; val. \$249,035: 00. Glass Works 6; val. (besides bottles &c.) \$716,800: 00. Powder Mills 2; val. 10,400: 00. Rope Walks 13; val. \$538,000: 00. Sugar Houses 10; val. \$120,706: 00. Oil Mills 23; val. \$19,233: 75. Blast furnaces 11; val. \$205,300: 00. Air Do. 10; val. \$156,720: 00. Cut Nail Manufactories 11; val. \$276,932: 30. Forges 43; val. \$185,210: 00. Trip Hammers 19; val. (return of work from 2 of them only) \$1,500: 00. Rolling and Slitting Mills 1; val. \$33,120: 00. *Total value*—\$12,035,525: 62. Also, 113 Carding Machines—value included in cloth above; and 26 Cotton Manufactories, not included above, the cloth there mentioned being the manufacture of families only. These returns were (in most of the counties) believed to be much short of the *real* amount; and the tow cloth was *wholly omitted* in all but two counties. Instead of *one*, there were several Rolling and Slitting Mills; and the nail, hat, paper, and rope manufactories, furnaces, &c. exceeded the number returned as above. No woollen manufactories were returned, though there were some in operation; and as many new manufactories were begun, and more contemplated, it was not doubted but the annual amount of our manufactures, 1811 and 1812, exceeded 16,000,000 per annum—probably it was near 20 millions.* The returns of the U. S. Census for 1820, are not yet in a situation to enable me to state the result in this State, or make a comparison with the above. The same may be said of the census just taken by order of the State government, but not yet fully returned. From partial returns of the State Census, I do not find that any account of the cloth or other articles made in the numerous incorporated or other manufactories has been taken. It will therefore be difficult if not impossible, for some time at least, to estimate with precision the present *amount* of our manufactures.

Manufacturing Companies and Capital.—Before the general act of 1811 (as it is called) there had been incorporated 17 Companies with upwards of 9 millions capital, besides 19 others, the amount of whose capital I cannot ascertain. Some few of the 17 no longer exist, and some of the 19 may not have gone into operation—but the capital of the whole exceeds 11 millions. Under the *general act*, 129 companies with \$7,742,500 capital had been established in June 1813, since which time about 35 more, with about \$2,257,500 capital have been founded;—making in the whole State about 230 companies with 21 millions capital, of which a considerable part may not have been paid in. Besides these, there are many large manufacturing establishments founded and carried on by *individual* enterprise. And the convenience with which cloths can be obtain-

* T. Coxe, Esq. estimated the total value in 1810 (and it is said from the Marshal's returns) at over 25 millions—Mr. Spafford, in 1811, sets it at 30—and Dr. Morse says by the Marshal's returns for 1812, it was over 33. I must think them all too high, and I never before heard of the data of the first estimate. But much depends on *what* is included in the term *manufactures*. If *all* we eat, drink, wear, and use as utensils on farms, in trades, or otherwise—if *all* raw cotton which we do *not* produce in the state—[and why not add flour, ships, and carriages, which we *do* produce and *manufacture*?]—were taken into the account, we might say 50 or 60 millions annually at that period. Some have included *carded* wool, and then added the *whole value* of the cloth made of it; and *all* accounts include *hressed* oil—might not cider, bricks, butter, pies, soap, sausages, news-papers, &c. just as well be included?

ed for raw materials from these manufactories, as well as their excellent qualities, has very naturally interrupted, in some degree, the progress of similar kinds of

Manufactures in families.—Calculating by a return from Ontario county, and from four towns in *different* parts of the State, (*one* of these including the *city* of Hudson,) and averaging the results among the whole population of the State, *exclusive* of the city of New-York, I find, according to such an average of the returns, that the *total number of yards of cloth*, manufactured in families, does not probably much exceed that of 1810; but the *proportion* of fulled and other woollen cloth is greater, and the quality improved and value much enhanced. It has become more fashionable and cheaper to dress in the fabricks of our rapidly increasing manufactories. And our manufactures of iron, paper, hats, leather, nails, hollow-ware, and many other necessary and valuable articles, as well as our breweries, furnaces, and all kinds of mills and machinery, have greatly increased—in most counties doubled or trebled, and in some more than quadrupled. Still greater increase has taken place in the manufactures of all the finer kinds of hard-ware—in silk and other fine goods—in carpets, hosiery, all kinds of lace and trimmings, &c. So that, including the productions of our manufactories of all kinds, the *present annual* value of our manufactures probably *exceeds* 40 millions of dollars.

[After the above was committed to the press, I received a Summary of the late *State Census* for 1821; and I here add the *results* of the *Actual Return*, as it was too late to *substitute* them for the foregoing matter. By these, not only the *facts* will be now ascertained, but by comparing them with the above, the degree of accuracy or fairness in my calculations may be judged of.

Fulled Cloth manufactured, during the year 1820, in families, 1,958,712 yards—Flannel and other woollen cloth, not fulled, 2,151,107 do.—Linen, cotton, and other woollen cloth 5,635,985—*Total*, of all kinds, 10,045,804 yards, *family-manufacture*—being over 7 and 1-4th yds. to each person.

Number of Iron Works, 107—Oil mills 139—Trip hammers 172—Cotton and woollen manufactories 134—Fulling mills 991—Distilleries 1,057—Manufactories of pot and pearl Ashes 1,226—Carding machines 1,233—Grist mills 2,132—Saw mills 4,304.]

In this estimate I take no account of Ashes, Flour, Sugar, or

SALT.

Of this last article there were made in Onondaga (now town of Salina) in 1810 about 453,310 bushels, (though in 1800 only 42,754,) and in Cayuga, Seneca, Ontario, and Genesee, about 71,160 bushels—in all about 525,000—value at the works \$147,000

In 1820 there were made in the town of Salina 554,776 bushels. From the Springs in that town *three millions* of bushels at least could be made *annually*, if the demand justified it, yielding the State a yearly revenue of \$375,000. I have no returns or estimate of the quantity made in Cayuga, Seneca, and other counties. The net revenue to the State on Salt made in the Western district,* in 1820, was \$67,033.67.

LANDS and PRODUCTS.

I have never had sufficient data to calculate the quantity of ashes, maple-sugar,† flour,‡ butter, cheese, &c. made, or the grain, flax, wool, cattle, sheep,

* The State was divided heretofore into *four* Senatorial Districts—the *Western* was the largest, and till within a few years included Herkimer and all the counties west of it. Eight districts are now established as mentioned before, and the former names superseded.

† In *two* towns in Ontario County (viz. Seneca and Phelps) 169,983 lbs. of maple sugar were made in 1821—probably 12 to 15,000,000 in the State.

‡ In 11 months of 1813 and 14, there were inspected, in the *port of New York*, 389,617 Bbls. wheat flour, 38,736 do. rye do. 18,000 do. Ind. meal, and 252 do. buck-wheat do. = 446,505 Bbls. *all* kinds.

horses, swine, beef, pork, poultry, vegetables, the various kinds of fruit, &c. raised *annually* in the State, so as to make any tolerable correct valuation of our products, lands, and property.

Judging from partial returns, and comparing these with our population (exclusive of the city of New-York,) I calculated that the whole State, in 1811, contained about 500,000 *horses*, 1,000,000 *neat cattle*, and 1,230,000 *sheep*. The two former, especially the first, were probably much over-calculated. The present number (in 1821) calculated by the returns from Ontario and four towns in different parts of the State, as the quantity of cloth above is calculated, (exclusive of the city of New-York,) is probably about 320,000 *horses*, 1,200,000 *neat cattle*, and 2,500,000 *sheep*.

[Under the same circumstances, and for the same reasons, as stated at the close of the preceding Article on "Manufactures," I here add the residue of the *results* derived from the State Census of 1821.

Number of Acres of *Improven Land*, occupied in the State, 5,717,494—being something over *four* and a *quarter* acres to each person in the State.

Number of *neat Cattle* 1,215,019—nearly *one* to each person—*Horses* 262,623; a little more than *one* to every five persons—*Sheep* 2,117,351; nearly *two* to each person.]

The valuations of real and personal property, made by the assessors in the several counties in the State, were 314 million dollars for 1813—232 millions for 1819—258 millions for 1820—and but 242 millions for 1821.* The valuation had been higher in earlier years, especially in 1812—13, when Mr. Spafford estimated the value of *every* species of property in the State, however "extravagant it might appear to some," at 500 millions. Considering the high prices of that period, and the circumstances mentioned below, the estimate, though probably too high, was not very extravagant. Since 1812—13 there have been a great accession of population and vast improvements in most kinds of property and accommodations for business, comfort, and convenience; and nothing has *left* the State, except *specie* and *stock* in the funds. Yet, although those things which we *call* property are more abundant and of better quality in general than 8 or 10 years ago, and the amount of efficient labour and skill greatly increased, so that our senses do not permit us to doubt that the sum total of property is greatly augmented—the *value* of it is estimated by a large body of discreet men to be *less* than formerly, and less and less every accruing year. Is money, then, (and its representative, stock,) of no advantage in a country, or its removal from that country no disadvantage? And, although the *value* of things is relative; and, among themselves and in relation to one another, the total amount of their *real* worth, if measured or estimated by or in reference to the country alone in which they are, or to which they belong, and not by or in reference to any thing out of or beyond, or by any thing to be done out of or beyond that country—must *always* be the *same*; and thus leave it immaterial, in a similar point of view, whether estimated at five dollars or 5000 millions:—yet, while any thing is to be done with or in any foreign country, is not the medium or means of doing it a *disideratum* with the country which is to do it? And when that medium or the means either does not exist, or not in sufficient extent, in such country, and the foreign country will not accept any thing the former has as a substitute—or only at so low a price as not to exceed the amount of the same medium which must be expended to furnish the substitute to such foreign country—must not a resort be had to *other* countries for that medium or the means, and thus the value or price of the former's property come at last to be measured or estimated by *foreign* countries; or, the business or transaction in view be abandoned?

In the year ending in Feb. 1819, were inspected in the same place, 328,599 Bbls. wheat flour, 91,226 do. rye do. 57,734 do. meal, and 1,436 buck wh. do. = 478,315 Bbls. *all kinds*.

* The U. S. valuation of the *real property* and slaves *only* in this State, in 1813, was over 296 millions.

Is not this, or something like this, the reason why we must pay our taxes in such medium (*money*;) and a good reason also for the Assessors' putting *that* estimate of value on our property, which they think it will bring in *money*? And must it not *necessarily* be so, as long as we deal with any body or in any thing out of or beyond our own country? And if we do not *wholly* shut ourselves out from the rest of the world—and I trust we *never* shall—and yet *continue* to part with our money and stock to foreign countries for what we might, in most instances, produce with them at home; or, if we still go abroad for articles, the manufacture of which would *put in circulation here* sums of money, now lying useless or at small interest for want of employment—must not the estimated value of our lands and products sink down year after year to half or a quarter what it now is, and till it will take a tenth, an eighth, or a fifth part of a farm and its improvements to pay their proportion of the yearly publick burdens? For if scarcity of money or want of employment multiplies paupers and legal proceedings against criminals, the publick burdens are as much increased as by direct taxation.

But these are questions for the *professors* of “Political Economy,” who seem determined to deluge the world with as great a literary flood as erewhile descended from the clouds of religious controversy. Yet the stumbling block of *money's* value and use, and the “balance of trade and exchange” (the *opprobrium politicorum*;) so often divide and confound them, it is feared but little more light, to discern “the right way,” will be derived from their works than emanated from the voluminous polemicks in theology. But however they may resolve or *ridicule* these questions, I cannot doubt, that if the funds which have left this country since 1816 were returned, & our produce taken in lieu of them as formerly, the assessors' valuations would amount to nearly 400 millions, and every species of property in the State greatly exceed 500 millions in value.

As matters now stand, however, we should consider, that the assessors generally estimate property *within* the cash value; and, also, that they cannot possibly reach *all* that is taxable. 1. They probably include little or none of the property of the following *Companies, Societies, &c.* viz. 20 for internal navigation—sundry Libraries—do. Steam-boats—do. literary—do. dams, &c.—do. bridges and turnpikes (12 millions)—over 100 relief, friendly, assistance, charitable, religious, and bible societies—some masonic and other societies—the funds and property of the several incorporated cities and villages, and of the towns and counties—do. of colleges and academies, &c.—all holding more or less stock, capital, or estates. 2. They do not reach *all* the 21 millions of bank capital, and 8 millions Insurance capital. 3. Much of the 21 millions of manufacturing capital is exempt from taxation. And 4th—if to all this we add the property and funds of the State, all publick buildings, and other things not taxed, it will be obvious that the valuation of 1821 is no safe criterion of the total worth of property in the State.

Of Products, not mentioned above, there are inexhaustible beds of *Gypsum* (or Plaster of Paris) along the line of the Erie Canal and on lakes and streams leading to it, which are already a source of considerable profit. *Water-lime*, a most valuable material recently discovered in great profusion in sundry counties along the Erie Canal, will soon be an article of great use in constructing cellars, walls, and buildings, as, well as canals, inasmuch as it becomes equally hard and adhesive in water as in air, and impenetrable by the elements and vermine. Common lime, Slate of the first quality, and *Iron-Ore* of the best kind, are abundant. Bricks are made in every part of the State, and some quarries of good marble for buildings are worked. Coal is found in sundry places, from which good specimens have been produced. *Lumber* of most kinds and good quality is a source of great annual profit; and the abundance and variety of *Fish*, as well in our lakes and rivers, as in our bays and harbours, yield considerable emolument to our citizens.

Agricultural Societies have been formed in almost every county, the several Presidents of which (or delegates in their room) constitute a *Board of Agriculture*, for the promotion of agriculture and domestick manufactures in fam-

lies. To These Societies \$15,000 had been paid by the State previous to January 1821. These arrangements, and the exertions of the Society for the Promotion of Useful Arts, are rapidly producing great improvements in the cultivation of our lands, in manufactures, and in the quantity and quality of our products.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

In 1811 the provisions made for *Roads and Bridges*, besides the numerous roads and bridges authorized to be laid out, made, and built, at the risk of individuals or expense of the counties, the state, or the lands benefited thereby—were 86 Bridge Companies with \$509,000 stock, and 135 Turnpike Companies with \$7,553,000 stock, extending their roads over a length of 4,500 miles, about one third of which was *completed*. At present the number of Bridge Companies (*besides* those above excepted, several corporations *sole*, and toll-bridges owned by individuals,) is 56, with about \$850,000 stock; and Turnpike Companies 273, with about \$11,000,000 stock, and their roads extending over about 6,000 miles, of which probably two thirds or more are *completed*. Moreover, the grants heretofore made by the Legislature, for the construction of Roads and Bridges, amount to about \$622,000.

BANKS.

In 1811 the Capital Stock of the several incorporated Banks was calculated at \$11,690,000; though it was not known how much of it had actually been paid in—probably 10 millions. There are now in the State 39 incorporated Banks and Branches, besides the U. S. Branch Bank and three Savings Banks, which latter do not discount. The Charter of Mr. Jacob Barker's Exchange Bank has expired, and its business is suspended or abandoned. At the end of these Statistical remarks will be found a *Bank-Table* containing as many *particulars* as I could put on a page. How much the Colleges and Academies have subscribed is unknown to me. Nor do I know how much has been paid in by individuals on the capital Stock. The State has sold out part of its stock, and now holds only \$407,740. Laws have also been passed allowing nine of the Banks to reduce their stock—the Bank of America to two millions. The reduction allowed, in the nine, is \$6,365,000. I know not to what extent there has been an actual reduction—probably \$5,000,000; and as the amount authorized is \$26,720,000, the present capital stock is *twenty-one* million—*exclusive* of the U. S. Branch Bank and the three Savings Banks. Total number of Banks and Branches 43.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Of these there are 16 in the city of New-York, and 24 in the whole State, with a Capital Stock of about *eight* millions of dollars in all—chiefly for Fire and Marine Insurance, though some of the Offices insure on lives, annuities, transportation, ships in harbours or docks, &c. [Three or four of the earliest established Companies have *closed* their business, and are *not included* in the above statement.]

COMMERCE AND SHIPPING.

Foreign Commerce was nearly suspended during the late war, and the general peace in Europe, together with the consequent change in most of our commercial relations abroad, has prevented and probably will long, if not for ever, prevent its revival to an extent any way proportionate to our increased means. But the difference in this State is not so great as in most others. In 1821 there arrived at the port of New-York 912 *foreign* vessels—in 1794, 941. At some ports of the U. S. only about one quarter as many arrived in 1821 as in 1803. But the coasting and inland trade of New-York has increased in much greater extent than the foreign has diminished.

In 1807, the amount of exports from New-York to foreign countries was \$26,357,963—in 1810, it was \$17,202,330—and \$13,691,244, in 1820, being about 1-5th of the whole U. S. exports.

In 1803, the tonnage of this State was 149,153 tons—in 1810, it was 276,557—in 1816, 309,290 besides that on the lakes—and in 1819, that of New-York District alone was 229,190, Sag-Harbour and Hudson Districts about 7,500, and on the lakes about 5,310: in all 244,690—considerably over 1-6th of the whole owned in the United States.

The unrivalled situation of the City of New-York, both for foreign and inland trade, gives it a great preference over other ports. The establishment of regular lines of packets to Europe for freight and passage, and the increasing trade with the Southern and South Western States, have excited new enterprise in ship-building; and the number of ships built the last year exceeds that of former times. And for strength, beauty, and excellence of workmanship, the ships now built in New-York are not exceeded by any in the world.

U. S. REVENUE AND POST-OFFICES IN NEW-YORK.

In 1792 the revenue on imports, &c. collected by the U. S. in this state, was \$1,169,809, being a little less than 1-4th of the whole paid in the U. S. In 1800 it was considerably less than 1-3d—in 1810, a little more than 1-3d—and in 1815, it was \$14,491,739, being nearly 5-12ths do. About one third of this is derived indirectly from the trade of other states; and so is probably nearly one third of the amount of our *exports*. The U. S. revenue from foreign commerce, tonnage, &c. has been greatly diminished since 1816, and was only about 15 millions and a half in 1820, nearly half of which (probably 3-7ths) was collected in New-York, where upwards of a million dollars of U. S. revenue on imports were secured during the first *six days* of January 1822.

The number of Post-offices in the state was 364 in 1811, being over 1-7th of the whole (2,440) in the U. S. In 1820 there were 4,030 in the U. S. and in this state there are now (Dec. 1821) 722, being about 1-6th of the whole number now in the U. S.

U. S. MILITARY POSTS, &c. IN NEW-YORK.

The U. S. *Military* Posts, at present occupied in this state, are—Governor's Island and New-York harbour, West Point, U. S. Arsenal at Gibbonsville (in Watervliet,) Plattsburgh, Sackett's Harbour, and Fort Niagara in the town of Porter. The great cantonment at Greenbush is no longer occupied as a post. The U. S. have also an Arsenal in the city of New-York.

There are also two U. S. *Naval* stations: one, New-York harbour, including the extensive *Navy Yard* at the Wallabout, in Brooklyn—the other, Sackett's Harbour, on Lake Ontario.

THE GRAND CANALS.

In 1810 Commissioners were appointed to explore the whole route of inland navigation from the tide-waters of the Hudson to lakes Ontario and Erie, and to report what further improvement could be made therein. It was considered that the resources of the Western Inland Lock Navigation Company, of 1792, which had confined its views to the connexion of the Mohawk river, by West Wood creek and Oneida lake, to Seneca river, (and only in batteaux or boats of 8 or 16 tons,) were inadequate to improvements commensurate with the situation and convenience of the state. The Commissioners, after an actual survey in person, made a favourable report in 1811, and another in 1812, estimating the cost at from 5 to 6 millions. The war, however, necessarily suspended the undertaking; and the National Government, to which application was made, declined any co-operation in the great project, which many persons in this state opposed as impracticable, or useless if completed. But on a lucid, comprehensive, and most able memorial to the Legislature, from the city of New-York, seconded by Albany, and sundry counties in the western district, (with the expression of a favourable opinion by the legislatures of ma-

ny of the individual states, especially Ohio, Massachusetts, Tennessee, and Vermont, and among the people of Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, and Michigan,) such proceedings were had, that in 1816 the Commissioners re-examined the route of the Erie Canal by sections and single miles, and estimated the expense of completing it, at \$4,381,733. A similar examination was made with a view to connect lake Champlain with the Hudson and the Erie canal, and the expense estimated at \$371,000—making \$5,552,733 for both.

On considering the reports of these examinations and estimates, the legislature, in the spring of 1817, established "The Canal Fund," and authorized the Commissioners to commence the Erie and Champlain canals; and *on the 4th of July, 1817, the excavation was commenced at Rome.* On the 21st October, 1819, the water was let into the Erie Canal—the next day the first boat passed on it between Rome and Utica—and on the 23d, the navigation was formally opened. In November following, the water was also let into the Champlain Canal, and on the 24th of that month the first boat navigated it from Fort Edward to Whitehall. In May, 1820, commenced the navigation of the *whole* Middle section of the Erie Canal, (from Utica to Montezuma on Seneca river, near its source in Cayuga lake,) a distance of 96 miles; and although toll was not taken till July, yet \$5,214 were received that year. The works on the Champlain Canal not being fully completed, no toll was exacted for the considerable quantities of lumber, &c. that passed through it. During the last year, (1821,) great progress has been made in opening this canal towards Waterford, not far from which village it will unite with the Erie Canal and the Hudson. The Erie Canal has also been completed and navigated from Utica, upwards of 27 miles, on the *Eastern* section, past the Little Falls; and thence to the Hudson, much of it is excavated. On the *Western* section, 63 miles (from Seneca river to Rochester on Genesee river) are nearly in a navigable state, and will be opened early next season; and the residue is under contract. And at the end of the next year, (1823,) or by July, 1824, both canals will be completed and navigable; all which, embracing an extent of 425 miles, will have been accomplished in seven years.

The *course, extent, dimensions, and navigation*, of these canals, are as follows:—The Erie Canal, from the Hudson, at the cities of Albany and Troy, passes through the counties of Albany, Saratoga, Schenectady, Montgomery, Herkimer, Oneida, Madison, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Ontario, Monroe, Genesee, Niagara, and Erie, into lake Erie at Buffalo, about 365 miles. The Champlain Canal passes from the same point, (or from the Erie Canal near it,) in Albany county, through Saratoga and Washington counties into lake Champlain at Whitehall, about 62 miles. Each canal is 40 feet wide at the water's surface, 28 at bottom, and 4 deep; and the tow-path is from 6 to 10 feet wide, and 2 to 3 feet higher than the water. They are navigated by boats, rafts of timber, &c. which are not allowed to go faster than 5 miles an hour. The boats are from 50 or 60, to 70 or 80 feet long, and 3 to 13 wide, carrying from 40 to 70 or 80 (and even 100) tons, and drawn by one, two, three, or more horses, (all *tandem*;) as circumstances require, by means of a tow-rope. There are 9 locks, (90 feet long and 14 wide,) and already upwards of 100 handsome bridges over the canal from Utica to Montezuma, which was intersected by more than 50 publick roads. Several aqueduct bridges or arches in some places carry the canal 20 to 30 feet above the waters passing under them. These and the locks will be more frequent on the other sections, as the summit *water-level* extends, (from 8 miles east of Utica to Syracuse,) without a lock or interruption, 67 miles—which is without a parallel in the world. The canals pass alternately through flourishing settlements, highly cultivated fields, rich meadows, deep forests, and morasses; by large villages; in sight of lakes; and over considerable rivers—presenting the greatest variety and beauty of prospect. Mile-boards are erected, and the canals handsomely fenced, as fast as finished. The *packet boats* are large and commodious, having every convenience to lodge and entertain from 25 to 45 or 50 passengers each, in as good style as the steam-boats on the Hudson or Delaware; for all which, including the passage, only 3 to 4 cents *per mile* is charged. Having relays of

horses, these boats run (night and day) 90 to 100 miles in 24 hours. The market and other boats run from 30 to 45 or 50 miles a day. Large basins or harbours (about an acre each) are made at villages and suitable stopping places, and will be multiplied as business shall increase. There are two in Utica already.

Toll.—The canals are the *property* of the state, but like turnpikes, are *public highways* for all to pass (conforming to established rules) on paying *toll*, which is (now) *permanently fixed* by the constitution, including all *future* canals, *thus*—for EACH MILE; viz. merchandise, 2 cents—grain, flour, provisions, ashes, &c. 1 cent; and salt, gypsum, lime, stone, bricks, iron-ore, &c. $\frac{1}{2}$ cent *a ton*—boats for transportation 1 mill *each ton* of their capacity; boats for passengers, 5 cents (for all)—wood for fuel, 1 cent *a cord*—posts and rails for fencing, 2 cents per 1000; shingles, 1 mill do. boards and sawed stuff, 5 mills do. pipe staves, 1 cent do. hogshead do. 7 mills do. barrel do. 5 mills do.—round or square timber, 5 mills per 100 solid feet—and *other* articles 1 cent *a ton*. The amount of net revenue derived from toll on the Erie Canal in 1821 was \$20,224:38—on the Champlain Canal, \$1,386:34—Total \$21,611:72.

The Expense.—Such experience and skill have been acquired, and such improvements and discoveries made in various branches of the work, that although many alterations in the plan have been adopted, and in most of the aqueducts, arches, &c. solid stone and mason work substituted for wood work as first proposed, yet the cost has fallen within the estimates of 1816. The discovery of water-lime not only imparted facility, durability, and security to the construction of locks, aqueducts, and embankments; but added an important article to our items of commerce. In the first year it was found that much of the work could be done for less than the estimates; and during the last year it was done in some cases for half the estimated price, and in others for still less. Yet all concerned found their account in it. The estimates of 1816 put the whole of the Erie Canal at over \$13,800 per mile. The Middle section was finished at an average of \$11,792 per mile. This was the least expensive portion; yet the 27 miles from Utica to Minden, including more than half the lockage to Schenectady and the mountain at the Little Falls, (the greatest obstacle on the Eastern section,) will cost but little more per mile than the Middle section. And the two canals will be finished 25 or 30 per cent *better* in work, materials, and construction, than was calculated, for five millions; or, half a million less than the estimates of 1816.

Revenue, benefits, and national importance of the Canals.—It is calculated that the *average-toll* on *every thing* passing the canals, will be about equal to \$5 a ton for the whole length of the Erie Canal, and less than \$1 on the other. And when it is considered that the completion of the former will reduce the whole expense of transporting a ton from Buffalo to New-York (on an average as above) from \$100, to 10 or \$11, and that it will at once command all the trade from the borders of the four great western lakes, (nearly equal in extent to the whole sea coast of the U. S.) in addition to what will arise along the canal—there can remain no doubt, that these canals will be sources of almost as much profit to the state, as advantage and convenience to the people in their vicinity. Besides the agricultural products of the west part of Vermont and the north part of this state, vast quantities of timber, spars, masts, and lumber of all kinds—the excellent iron of Clinton, Essex, Warren, &c.—and the fine marble of Vermont, (most of which has heretofore been sent to Canada,) will find a better market through the Champlain Canal. Lumber and excellent timber for various uses, will pass to the Hudson from the west through the Erie Canal. Great quantities of staves have already been sent to Utica and even to Albany. Salt, gypsum, and water-lime will pass on the canals to the east and north part of the state, to Vermont, and to the states south-west of the lakes. This is independent of all the ordinary productions of farms and of the mass of merchandise which must pass the canals.

We must further consider the advantages the Canals will afford to manufactures, and for barter and exchange *within* the state itself—the numerous excellent situations and privileges for all kinds of machinery driven by water—

the many cities and villages that will rapidly arise on the borders of these Canals*—and the immense Canal business these alone will furnish. The last season property equal to about 72,000 tons passed Utica on the Erie Canal, although only about a quarter of its extent was navigable, and the business only in its commencement. Upwards of 2,000 tons of shipping [boats] are already employed on this section.

Some suppose 4 to 500,000 tons (reckoning *both ways*) will *annually* pass from Albany to Buffalo soon as this Canal is finished, yielding over *two millions* toll. Others believe it will be much more. But if it should be only equal to 100,000 tons, *both ways*, or about 1-3d up and 2-3ds down, from the Hudson to lake Erie; and if we allow the transportation and passages *originating or ending* between these points (which is certainly a *low* estimate) to be equal to 100,000 tons carried through the whole route—making an average of 200,000 at \$5—an annual revenue of *one million* will be the result, *exclusive* of toll on the numerous boats. Before the year 1830 it *must* amount to more than this. But allow only *half* of it, for the first few years, and we have \$500,000 yearly from the Erie Canal alone; and it is a moderate calculation, that the toll on the Champlain Canal, and on the boats of both, will meet all expenses of both, for repairs, collecting the toll, &c.

In addition to this and to the auxiliary canals *already opened* from Syracuse to Salina, and from the Erie Canal to the Turnpike at Chittening (1 and 1-2 to 2 mills each) the *Oswego Canal* from lake Ontario to unite with the E. C. by Onondaga lake at Syracuse, 52 miles, and for which examinations and estimates have been made, will be constructed for less than \$250,000, soon after the others are finished. This will extend the business of the E. C. to Oswego, Jefferson, and St. Lawrence Counties, and to Upper Canada (as the Champlain Canal would to lower Canada) should those countries, at some future day, be on an equal footing of freedom with us, which is not at all improbable. Another Canal to unite the E. C. with Canandaigua lake, and another with Seneca lake and Tioga (or Chemung) river, are now in contemplation. Cayuga lake is already united with it by the head of Seneca river; and Oneida, Owasco, and Skaneateles lakes, might be added to the list at a small expense. And even Otsego will eventually be united with the E. C., and navigation extended through the whole country along the Susquehanna, till it receives the Tioga in Pennsylvania.† If any one will examine the map of the State,‡ he will at once perceive that these narrow lakes—all affording easy and safe navigation, some of them 15 or 20, others 35 to 40 miles long, and most fortunately lying *transversely* instead of *laterally* with the Erie Canal—will, from their adjacent country and streams, afford a vast proportion of transportation, and sites and privileges for villages and manufactories, not taken into the account above; and, that but little of the State will be left without participation in the signal benefits of the Grand Canals. The completion of these auxiliary works would increase the revenue from Canals (above calculated) 30 per cent. And from a personal acquaintance with the soil, situation, and productions of much of the western and northern parts of the State, and with the intelligence, enterprise, and excellent habits of the inhabitants, I cannot but feel confident, that by the 2d or 3d year after opening the two Grand Canals, the *net revenue* (above all expenses) will be *much nearer a million*, than half a million, annually—and in 10 or 12 years nearer two millions.

I here calculate only for the trade derived from this State and countries *now* doing business on or through the Great lakes. But we must add to all the above the vast trade which will come from the whole country on the Ohio river above

* *Lockport*, a village in Niagara County, where the Erie Canal crosses the mountain ridge, contained but 3 families on the 29th of July last. On the first day of January last, (5 months later,) it contained 2 apothecary shops, 4 stores, 5 taverns, sundry groceries and victualling houses, (making 50 buildings in all,) and 337 *inhabitants*, with a regular weekly *news paper*!!

Syracuse, Buckville, Jordan, Brutus (at Weed's Basin,) Conastota, and other villages have already arisen on the borders of the Canal since it was commenced.

† The excellent map of the late Mr. Eddy, or the correct and beautiful little map in Mr. Spafford's *Gazetteer*—which are the best maps that designate recent divisions of the territory.

the falls at Louisville, when the Ohio Canal* between that river and Lake Erie (which will certainly be commenced ere long) shall be completed. The Illinois Canal, connecting lake Michigan with the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, will soon after be added to the immense chain of navigable waters; and at no very distant day Pittsburgh and the Allegany river, and the Wabash and lake Michigan itself (by the St. Joseph's) will be connected with lake Erie and our Canal. Then, a single view of the map of the U. S. and a consideration of the *difference* between New-York and New-Orleans in climate, market, and facility of foreign intercourse, will convince any one, that most of the country north of Nashville and New Madrid will trade with New-York. The fact, that a ton may *then* be transported from St. Louis or Nashville, to New-York, (via Cincinnati,) for between 15 and \$20, and on the *return* for 25 to \$30, (less than a *third* of the former cost from Buffalo to New-York,) can leave not a doubt on the mind, that chief of the trade of the Upper and Middle Mississippi, the Missouri, and their tributaries, with all the fur trade to the Rocky mountains, must eventually pass through the Erie Canal.

If half of this anticipation should be realized, (and much of it certainly *must*.) who will undertake to calculate our revenue from this source? It will by no means be confined to two or three millions annually, nor to five or six, 40 years hence. Besides soon paying off (in conjunction with the Canal Fund) whatever balance of debt, incurred by these works, may remain after their completion, it will undoubtedly enable the State to defray all the expenses of government without any future State taxes, and (in the language of the President of the Commissioners) "to patronize literature and science—to promote education, morality, and religion—to encourage agriculture, commerce, and manufactures—and to establish the interests of human improvement upon an imperishable basis and to an incalculable extent." As promoting *one* of these great "interests," we can soon make loans, at moderate use, if desired, to assist the western States in similar undertakings.

The *direct* benefits, moreover, which this great work will confer on a large portion of our citizens, *as individuals*, are immense; and, to the people of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and Upper Canada, they will be but little less important.† The discoveries and experience it will disclose to our sister States for their aid in like improvements—the flood of industry it will set in motion in the interior—and the friendly intercourse and community of interests it will promote and cherish between the east and the west, so fondly anticipated by Washington, in his affectionate fare-well to his countrymen, as the *only* effectual means of *preserving* the Union of the States—is above all estimation. In a commercial, political, moral, and social point of view, it has at once the effect of throwing down, as with the hand of magick, the mighty Allegany and Apalachian Mountains, heretofore the great line of national division. In point of navigation it will render the *whole Union* east of the Mississippi, as it has already rendered the whole of New England with part of New-York and Low-

* The State of Ohio has increased in population from 45,000 in 1800, to 581,000 in 1820. She is now *next* to Virginia in *representative* population by the Census of 1820; and, at this moment is *before* Virginia in free white population, and in that respect the third State in the Union. Her population in 1830 will equal that of Pennsylvania in 1820; and in 1840 to 45 she will be the *second* State in the Union. In Agriculture, at no very remote period she may be *first*, if she add, to the advantages our Erie Canal will give her, a Canal of her own through the centre of her territory to her commercial capital. In 1819, her militia amounted to 33,000!

† The *Massachusetts* "Middlesex Canal," connecting Boston harbour with the Merrimack (a river chiefly in *New-Hampshire*;) is 27 miles long, 30 ft. wide at top, 20 at bottom, and 3 deep—and cost \$470,000. The *net* income in 1808 was \$7,000—in 1810, \$14,000—in 1815, \$25,000—and in 1817, \$32,000. Timber in New Hampshire, which before was worth nothing, is now worth from 1 to \$3 a ton standing. In this article alone, N. Hampshire (though wholly above the Canal) is benefited several millions; and the price of woodland in that state has *risen* 3 or 4 to 10 dollars per acre. On and near the Canal the value of lands has been enhanced 100 or 200 per cent. in some cases, 500; and for some distance on each side, 30 or 40 per cent.

or Canada, an *Island*. In the words of a traveller on the Erie Canal, it will be "a monument of national munificence unparalleled in Europe or America, and matched only by the immense aqueducts of China." It will most forcibly illustrate the truth of this apothegm:—"Although men are accused of not knowing their *own weakness*; yet, perhaps as few know their *own strength*." Other states, and perhaps the nation—perhaps even other nations—might profit by the illustration. It is solely the work of a *single state*, containing less than a million and a half of souls! In the language of the Commissioners, it "exhibits the most impressive example of the beneficent effects of a *free* government upon the character of a community, which the United States have yet produced, since the adoption of the Federal Constitution." And, next to the establishment of American Independence—which led the way for the emancipation of so many other oppressed nations of the earth—it is the greatest achievement of the age.

THE CANAL FUND.

This fund was established in April, 1817, and is under the Superintendence of "the commissioners of the Canal Fund." It consists of—1, Duties on goods sold at auction; 2, Do. on Salt manufactured in the Western District; 3, Commutation for the tax on Steam-Boat passengers; 4, Stock in the W. Inland Lock Nav. Co. 5, Canal tolls; 6, certain *contingent* proceeds of lotteries; 7, \$250,000 taxes on lands adjacent to the Canals (not yet assessed); and 8, Grand Island in Niagara river, lands in the Salt Springs Reservation (valued at \$500,000) and 104,632 acres of land given by companies and individuals. The last three numbered items are as yet unproductive. The Commissioners of this Fund are authorized to borrow certain sums on the credit of the State, to repay which, the above property and revenue, as well as all the tolls, are *permanently* pledged, first by law, and *now* by the Constitution. The Revenue from the *five* sources first above-named was, in 1820, \$243,572.

Loans and Expenditures.—The amount borrowed in 1817, 18, 19, and 20, is \$1,492,500—the amount of revenue \$733,326 : 94, making the receipts \$2,226,326 : 94. During the same 4 years these Commissioners paid out in Canal expenditures (including *interest* on loans, &c.) \$2,203,753 : 12. [See *Note* to the Article "State Funds, Revenue, and Expenditures"—*post*.]

The amended Constitution prohibits the legislature from selling or disposing of the Canals or the Salt Springs—these are for ever to remain the *property of the State*.

SCHOOL FUND AND COMMON SCHOOLS.

The *Fund* set apart by the State for the benefit of COMMON SCHOOLS amounted, in 1810, to \$433,326 : 29—the previous year's revenue of which was \$16,427 : 64—besides which 314,770 acres of unsold land then belonged to this Fund.

In 1820 it amounted to \$1,215,526 and about 25,000 acres of land. (escheated to the State,) probably worth \$150,000. The Revenue was \$77,144 : 56.

By the amended Constitution, the proceeds of all lands belonging to this State (except such as have already been reserved or set apart to publick purposes, or ceded to the U. S.) which shall hereafter be sold, are to be added to the above fund, which is to remain a *perpetual fund*, the interest of which is to be applied to the support of common Schools. These lands are about 970,000 acres, valued at about \$1,100,000. Also 2,223 acres along Niagara river (valuable,) 600 do. in the Oswego villages (do.) and about 33,000 do. yet in the possession of the Oneida, St. Regis, and Onondaga Indians, which will *eventually* fall into the hands of the State, worth \$300,000, or more. There are also some millions, perhaps, of unlocated lands, and much which has escheated, that will ultimately come to this fund. Likewise Carlton and other islands. Besides this, there were early granted to sundry towns, lots for the support of the Gospel and schools—quantity and value unascertained.

Application and Effects.—The annual interest or revenue of this fund is distributed according to population among the several towns, on their raising an additional sum, equal to their quota, or greater (not exceeding double the amount,) for the same purpose. In 1816 *returns* were received from 338 towns, in which were 2755 school districts, from 2631 of which, *district returns* were received: in these 2631 districts \$55,720, were received and distributed, and 140,106 children instructed. The returns for 1820 (*none* from Richmond County) were from 545 towns, in which there are 6,332 sch. dist. From 5,489 of these, *district returns* were received: \$146,418 were received and distributed, and 304,559 children taught therein. No. of children between 5 and 15 residing in said 5,489 districts, 317,633.

The returns not being from the whole state, nor yet altogether perfect, the money distributed is not all stated—it must have been \$160,000, besides *local* funds from lands previously set apart for schools, &c. as above mentioned. More children, also, were probably instructed than are returned. The proportion actually *instructed* in these schools, compared with the whole *residing* in the districts, was, by the return, in 1815, as 4 to 5—in 1818, as 3 to 9—and in 1820, as 24 to 25. The money from the School fund is sufficient to support these schools three months in the year; and when they continue on the town-money, *poor* children are still generally allowed to attend. And the Superintendent of Common Schools justly remarks, that the number of children who do not attend *some* school, or otherwise receive some education, is very small—and, that “of the rising generation in this state, very few will arrive to maturity without the enjoyment and protection of a common education.”

All this includes but little of the city of New-York, where *districts* are *not* formed; but whatever portion of the school fund revenue is distributed there, goes to some schools set up by sundry charitable or religious societies and churches. The Economical School, and a great many Lancaster and excellent Free Schools, in that city, are otherwise supported, by some direct grants of the legislature, by societies and donations in the city, and other sources. There are in that city vast numbers of excellent private schools, and many charity and sunday schools. Such is the case, too, in the cities of Albany, Troy, Schenectady, and Hudson; and in Brooklyn, Poughkeepsie, Utica, Newburgh, and other large villages.

There are Lancaster Schools established also in Albany, Troy, Schenectady, Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Catskill, and many other places; and sundry other grammar schools incorporated in different parts of the state—all in addition to the common schools.

UNIVERSITY AND LITERATURE FUND.

The “fund for the promotion of Literature,” in 1820, amounted to \$133,317, besides 3,519 acres of land worth 25 or 30,000 dollars. There are also funds in the hands and under the direction of “The Regents of the University,” who have the general superintendence of colleges and academies, \$45,115. To the Regents have also been granted, for the benefit of Columbia and Union Colleges, Governor’s Island in New-York harbour, considerable tracts of land at Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and 1,724 acres at Lake George. The *annual revenue* of this fund is about \$5,000.

COLLEGES, ACADEMIES, LITERARY INSTITUTIONS— STATE MUNIFICENCE.

1. *Columbia College*, in the city of New-York, to which has been granted at sundry times about \$281,000, *besides* the Botanic Garden (called \$34,000, but not available to a third of that sum,) and its portion of the lands above mentioned.

2. *Union College*, in the city of Schenectady—similar grants to about \$413,500, exclusive of its portion of the last mentioned lands.

3. *Hamilton College*, at the village of Clinton in the town of Paris, Oneida county—similar grants to about \$106,000. [The residue of its funds were made up by donations and subscriptions—amount unknown.]

* * "Washington College," to be established on Staten-Island, for which a charter was conditionally granted, has not been organized.

4. *The College of Physicians and Surgeons* in the city of New-York—grants amounting to \$85,000.

5. *The College of Physicians and Surgeons in the Western District*, at Fairfield, Herkimer county—do. \$15,000.

6. *A College*, on an extensive plan, for the education of each sex in separate buildings, has been founded at Ithaca in Tompkins county, and large buildings begun—relying, as yet, on donations and contributions.

7. *Presbyterian Theological Seminary*, at Auburn, Cayuga county—1819.

8. *General Theological Seminary* of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, in the city of New-York, united with the Seminary of this Diocese—1821.

9. Branch of the same Seminary at Geneva, Ontario county.

10. *Hartwick Literary and Theological Seminary*, at Hartwick, Otsego county—1816.

11. **ACADEMIES**, chartered by the *Regents* of the University, at Albany, Auburn, Ballston, Blooming-Grove, East-Hampton, Kinderhook, Canandaigua, Aurora (Cayuga county,) Catskill, Cherry-Valley, Cambridge, Poughkeepsie, Delhi, Flatbush (Kings county,) Fairfield, Goshen, Greenville (Greene county,) Geneva, Hudson, Joanstown (Montgomery county,) Kingston, Lansingburgh, Lowville, Montgomery (Orange county,) Newburgh, North-Salem, Onondaga, Cooperstown, Oxford (Chenango county,) Oyster-bay, Plattsburgh, Pompey, Schenectady, Potsdam, Jamaica, Salem (Washington county,) Warwick, and Whitesborough—38. The *Legislature* has also incorporated an *Academy* at Mount Pleasant; *Female Academies*, at Waterford, Catskill, and Albany; and *The Wesleyan Seminary* (for both sexes) in the city of New-York—5. There are also *Academies* at Huntington, New Rochelle, Bedford (West-Chester county,) Orange-town, Claverack, Waynesburgh (Rockland county,) White Creek, Hyde-Park, Granville, Middlebury, Waddington, and Union Village (Washington county,) 12: and, at sundry other places, about 25 more, from which I have no particular information—making about 70 in all. [And the United States' *Military Academy* is at West Point, Orange county, in this State.]

Some of these Academies, particularly that in Albany, have two or three able Professors, besides the Principal, and are handsomely endowed, by Societies and individuals. From the "Literature fund" the Regents have already distributed among these Academies \$67,000—chiefly to the first 32.

12. There is also the *Institution* in the city of New-York for the *Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb*, to which the State has granted \$22,500, and \$2,500 more annually. The *American Academy of Fine Arts*, to which \$20,000 have been granted, with the privilege of holding estate to the value of \$5,000 annually.* The *New-York Historical Society*—The *Lyceum of Natural History*, (and similar institutions at Troy and Catskill)—The *Literary and Philosophical Society*—The *Orphan Asylum Society*—The *New-York Hospital* (including the establishment of the *Lunatic Asylum*, &c. &c.)—and many others—to some or all of which, the Legislature has, at sundry times, granted money to the amount of 700 or 800 thousand dollars.

And to these latter miscellaneous state-charities may be added, \$50,000 to the sufferers by the late war on the Niagara river—about \$10,000 annually to various other purposes of improvement or relief—\$10,000 annually towards the support of foreign poor in the city of New-York—and \$14,500 annually to the

* "The American Academy of Language and Belles Lettres," (which some publications have inadvertently confounded with that of the "Fine Arts,") was projected by some literary gentlemen in the city of New-York, and is established on a broad basis, well calculated to promote the best interests of education and free government, and to elevate the literary character of the country. But, as it is a *general* (or more properly *national*) institution, with members in every state, and some of its most learned and efficient friends in the extreme parts of the Union, its location, I understand, is not yet *definitively* settled.

News-papers and Printing.—There are published in the State 99 public papers weekly—1

Indians in this state.* Moreover, many legislative acts of assistance or indemnity have been passed in favour of skill and merit—many immunities bestowed to foster useful ingenuity. The state has throughout protected Fulton and Livingston in the rights and extensive privileges it granted for the invention or improvement of the *Steam-Boat*, which has formed a new era in the intercourse of the world. And during the Revolution, the state set apart an immense body of the first land in the Union, called the “Military Tract,” to reward those who fought the battles of their country. Perhaps the world will yet believe that *all* republics are not *always* ungrateful—or, at least, not *always* ungenerous.

STATE FUNDS, REVENUE, AND EXPENDITURES.

In 1810—11.

The *Revenue and Expenditures* of the State were, in the abstract, as follows :—Lands, about 1,000,000 acres unsold : and State Funds \$4,191,803 : 25, (in 1800 about \$2,900,000 : 00) the annual revenue of which is now \$278,489 : 96—besides which the Receipts at the Treasury, from various other sources, were, for the year 1810, \$626,042 : 23 (for 1791 \$127,648 ; for 1800 \$192,023 : 71)—and during the same time were paid out \$606,328 : 22 (in 1791 \$143,417 : 64, and in 1800 \$261,765 : 03.) Estimated expenses for 1811, \$268,366 : 22. Debts which the State owed, besides some small unliquidated demands, \$380,000 (in 1800, \$346,234 : 93.) Which (exclusive of the School Fund and Land, and of the 1,000,000 acres publick lands above named) gave about \$30,000 *annual excess* of revenue over expenditures, and a *permanent* fund exceeding the publick debt \$3,311,803 : 25.

In 1820—21.

Since 1811, much of the State funds has been set apart for particular objects included under some of the foregoing heads ; and undertaking the Canals, and other works, together with making considerable grants to sundry institutions, has necessarily consumed much publick money. All the *lands* of the State have, moreover, (as mentioned under the head of “School fund,” &c.) been recently appropriated to the support of Common Schools. Still the *general* funds of the State now amount to \$3,222,446 : 39—the *annual* revenue of which (with some other sources of income) is \$638,301 : 44. Of this income \$242,500 are appropriated annually to the Canal Fund, N. Y. hospital, foreign poor, schools, &c. as before mentioned—leaving for the *ordinary expenses* of Government \$445,801 : 44.

The *receipts* at the Treasury (1820) amounted to \$1,207,565 : 76. Balance in the Treasury before \$108,797 : 86. *Total* \$1,316,363 : 62. Amount *paid out* and *to be paid out*, for same period, \$1,295,863 : 22. *Balance* \$10,500 : 40 ; be-

semi-weekly—1 thrice a week—and 9 daily—in all, 110 ; which are supposed to distribute 164,000 papers weekly, and 3,528,000 in a year—value about \$270,000, *besides* the advertizing. There are upwards of 150 printing establishments or offices, and several periodical literary works published, besides the above papers ; also, a vast many books, pamphlets, &c.—the number and value of which, I have no means of ascertaining.

* *Indians.* The original inhabitants of the greater part of the state were the Iroquois, or The Five Nations, Six Nations, or Confederate Nations, as they are alternately called. Their centre or capital was at Onondaga. They at first consisted of the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. Afterwards the Tuscaroras removed from North-Carolina and Virginia to this state, and were admitted into the confederacy. After the Revolution, the Mohawks removed to Canada—the Oneidas reside in Oneida and Madison—the Onondagas at Onondaga and Buffalo creek, where also reside the Senecas, with some Cayugas and Tuscaroras ; though most of the Tuscaroras reside at Tuscarora Village. Some few of the Iroquois reside on the Allegany and Genesee rivers—some Onondagas and Cayugas in Canada. They have rapidly decreased ; and in 1796 amounted to only about 3750 in the State—now much less. The Delawares and some remnant of tribes from the south, once occupied the country about the Delaware and Susquehannah. The few that remain are on Buffalo, Tonawanda, and Cattaraugus creeks. There are a few of the St. Regis Indians in Franklin County. The Stockbridge Indians, from Massachusetts, reside in Oneida—also the Brothertown Indians. These latter and the Oneidas cultivate farms, and have schools, mills, &c. The Tuscaroras also have a meeting-house, gardens and fields, and other indications of civilization.

sides taxes to come in, for that period, \$10,000—making (with the \$445,801:41 unappropriated revenue above) \$506,301:84, to meet the *expenditures* for 1821, which were *estimated* at \$368,500.* The *State owes* (exclusive of the *Canal loans*, which are provided for, as noted under the head of *Canals*), \$1,400,000.

Thus—*exclusive* of Canal funds and loans, the literature and school funds, gospel and school lands, and all the other revenues, appropriated as mentioned under the preceding heads—the State still has about \$137,000 annual *excess* of revenue over expenditures, and a permanent fund *exceeding* the publick debt \$1,322,446:33—besides an expected balance from the U. S. for military services in the late war. And when the Canal fund, taxes, and tolls shall have paid off the Canal loans, the annual revenue from duties on Salt and Auctions, and from the Canals themselves, will revert, and be *added* to the *general funds of the State*.

REVIEW.

Such, on a brief review of our publick circumstances, we find the present happy and elevated situation of the State of New-York. It would not be unnatural, if it should, for a moment, awaken a sense of State-pride in the bosom of every patriotick inhabitant. And while, in common with the thousands, who have exchanged their native states for a home in this, I shall lose the most endearing recollections of New-England and its virtuous and happy people only with life itself—while I admire the enterprise of the brave and generous sons of the West, and the refinement and hospitality of the South—while I duly appreciate, I trust, the great natural advantages and respectability of Ohio and Pennsylvania—and while I revere the long-tried talents and patriotism of Virginia, and the learning and wisdom of Massachusetts, *venerabile nomen*!—I yet confess, that to be a citizen of the State of New-York now seems to me a thing of some distinction.

But other and far different reflections succeed the first gratulatory impulse. As a State, New-York has faults, and great ones too. Many may still be found in her constitution and courts—learned and highly respectable, as are many

* The expenses of the late Convention could not be included in this estimate, as that measure was not then decided on. This *extra* expense (about \$42,000) is to be provided for in the present year.

1822.—After the above *abstract* was made out, the Governor's Speech to the Legislature, (and since that the Report of the Comptroller for 1822,) exhibited a *later* view of our finances. Whatever variation there may be from the results above stated, arises from the *difference of time*; as my statements, relative to *all* the funds, are made from Official Reports and Papers of 1821—excepting the appropriation of our lands to the Common School fund and other alterations made by the Amended Constitution, which has been *adopted* by the people *since* the session of the Legislature commenced. My statements and calculations, where not *otherwise* represented, are for the year 1821.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.—It may not be uninteresting here to add that the *Receipts* of the City Government for the year ending May 15th, 1821, amounted to \$533,636:96—*Expenditures*, same period \$530,993:91. [These two sums were from \$100,000 to \$150,000 larger than the estimates for that year, in consequence of the *extra* expense of building Fulton Market and obtaining a loan therefor.]

The publick *Debt* of the City, unredeemed at the close of 1821, was \$1,031,950—said debt having been *reduced* \$213,050 since 1816.

The *Receipts* for the year ending next May, are *estimated* (including the balance in the Treasury) at \$425,671:35, and the *Expenditures* at \$421,771:35, including the *completion* of the various improvements already commenced. This exceeds the receipts and expenditures of any *State* in the Union, except the State of New-York; and, exclusive of the *extra* operations on the Canals, nearly equals the monied transactions even of that state in *ordinary* years.

The *Revenue* of the City is derived from rents, wharfage, various licences, ferries, penalties, fees, sundry privileges and perquisites, duties on vendues, taxation, &c. &c. Very great publick improvements have been made throughout the City in the last five years, and more very important ones are in contemplation.

Progressive Population of the City.—The number of inhabitants was 4,302 in 1697—10,381 in 1756—21,263 in 1771—23,614 in 1786—33,131 in 1790—60,439 in 1800—96,372 in 1810—106,619 in 1816—and 123,796 in 1820—exhibiting an *increase* of more than 100,000 people (from only about 20,000) *since* the acknowledgment of American Independence! and 20,000 in the *last four* years, since the close of the last War!!

of those, who have administered her laws. More might be found in her laws themselves; although the great prosperity and happiness, the people have enjoyed under them, constitute no faint enlogium. And seeing what has thus far been done or commenced, notwithstanding many errors and comparatively small means, we should turn our thoughts more on what *further is to be done* for the present and future generations, in discharge of our greatly increased duty and responsibility, than on the easy elevation we now enjoy. As the stewards of the Great Giver of all our signal advantages, we should not forget—our statesmen should never, *for a moment*, forget—that “unto whomsoever much is given, of him shall much be required.” We are not to waste the fair inheritance left us by the founders of the republick; nor, because we may have *improved* it, are we to squander what ought to constitute a rich and permanent patrimony for ages to come. And this high responsibility is enhanced by the single reflection, too often sadly verified in the progress both of nations and individuals—that, it is more easy to acquire a high reputation, than to *pre-serve* it.

New-York has, moreover, to recollect that her *natural* and *relative* situation in the Union has given her much of the commercial business and population of her neighbours; and, that if she have fairly earned the title of *first* among *her equals*—“*primus inter pares*”—yet many others have contributed to the distinction. Vermont, Connecticut, and New-Jersey, who bore so honourable a part in the Revolution, swell the commerce of her Great City; and the South pours some of its riches into her lap. Without these just considerations, our rapid progress could not be accounted for on the ordinary principles of human events. But yesterday, as it were—where now stand Utica and Rome, and where a *great artificial river* is now coursing its proud career of 360 miles to the great inland Seas of the West, bearing on its bosom the products of states and the business of cities—nothing but savage wilds and more savage tenants existed. While yet, I seem to see the warm tears flow, that filled the eyes of a parent or brother as he spoke of a son or companion miserably perishing for want, or slain and cruelly disfigured by savage hordes, at Herkimer or Fort Stanwix—a polished population and crowded towns, blessed with peace and plenty in all their borders, rise to my astonished sight, and westward afar extend the grateful scene. Reflecting on such a sudden and total transformation; on the freedom and security in which we now live; and on the means of individual happiness and comfort, of moral and literary improvement, as well as of national prosperity, now spread before us; the most cold or stubborn heart must be melted with gratitude for deliverance, for preference like this!

We cannot but remember, also, what division of publick sentiment recently existed on the subject of our last and greatest improvement; and, that sharp opposition increased that division, ever confounding measures, whether political or not, with pre-conceived political dislike of individuals, who may propose or pursue them. This very naturally arose from the political animosity and strife for power and place, which unhappily detract something from the reputation of the State. It is a *penalty* we must *ever* pay for our proud situation, unless *further* preventives shall be provided by the constitution and laws. It is the very nature of political power, patronage, and emolument (which promise so much easier a life than labour or professional drudgery,) if not reduced to the *lowest* standard by which the execution of publick duties can be insured,* not only to cause men to sigh for promotion, but to make them ima-

* Moreover, the people should not part with *any* of this power and patronage, which they can, in their original character and local situation, exercise or bestow judiciously. And I see no reason to believe, that the people of this state are either not upright or intelligent enough to do so in all town and county concerns, as well as in those of villages and cities, and to choose *directly* all their own publick servants (as judiciously, at least, as they can choose a *governor*;) except judges of courts of record and of equity, and a very few officers for *general* or *State* duties.

If Mr. Hume had reason to believe, many years ago, (as his “*Idea of a Perfect Commonwealth*” assures us,) that the people of Great Britain and Ireland were “good judges enough”

give themselves better qualified to superintend the publick weal, than their own individual business, and to abandon the latter for the purpose of what they call *rescuing* the State from the hands of weak or wicked rulers. In states where there is comparatively little political patronage or publick wealth, we see little or none of this warfare, on good and valuable men of all parties. Poor countries, and times of great distress or oppression, seldom lack true patriotism or competent talents, though few envy the offices, or thwart the measures of those, who exhibit these qualities at great hazard, or for small reward.

And cannot rich countries, or periods of great prosperity, be blessed with sufficient talents and patriotism to fulfill all the high duties of such times and countries, without lavishing money or power enough, either to corrupt their possessors, or to instigate others to carry on a bitter warfare for their places? Must our own abundance only engender discontent: our acquisitions of knowledge and talents only create thirst for exclusive domination; and induce a *part* of us to claim all rule, and *proscribe* the rest of society—when scanty means would be cheerfully resigned to such as should make the best use of them for the state, without reference to parties, and without a knowledge or even suspicion that one half or two-fifths of the community are *enemies* to their government and country? Are we doomed still to foment those dark and awful flames of discord, which have already lighted so many republicks “the dusky way to death?”—To pervert our high unparalleled privileges to our own destruction, and to tempt our otherwise most valuable citizens and honourable men to abuse each other, in advance, as the deliberate promoters of our ruin? Is it thus that a community—which, of all others that have ever existed, has the most abundant cause for thankfulness—requisites the bounty of Providence? And must we return to state-poverty and comparative ignorance, before we can be disinterested or charitable in matters of civil government, or learn to distinguish between statesmen and politicians,* between publick benefactors

in such local matters; and that *they* could govern themselves at *that day* by sub-dividing the country into convenient counties and parishes, which should elect their own local rulers, leaving only *general* concerns and appointments to the larger government consisting of delegates, chosen by the same people in those sub-divisions, as *we* already choose our legislature—who can doubt the practicability and safety of such a policy *now*, in *this* country, after considering our forty years' experience in government, and the foregoing view of our literary institutions and common schools, whose salutary effects have but just begun to be seen and felt; and in a state too, where *permanent* provision is so fully made, as in New-York, for rendering every human being in the community capable of judging and acting understandingly in all the duties incident to so democratick and free a government? It was an alarming, a solemn truth uttered by Milton, that in all governments, the great error was, to *govern too much!* And it is equally erroneous to govern or be governed by persons *far off*, and almost unknown and irresponsible to the governed.

It was the force of such truths; a wise “*distrust*,” which Demosthenes denominates “the guard and security of the people in free states”; and a fear, that too much refinement in government (a polite term for the intrigues of politicians) would destroy its simplicity—which induced the people of Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, Ohio, and other States, to insert in their several Constitutions a clause, *declaring* the duty and necessity of a *frequent recurrence to first principles*. And since these constitutions were framed, we have, or we suppose we have, been growing more capable of understanding the nature and duties of government. It is manifest to every man, who recollects the very limited education and political and literary knowledge of the people at large in 1773, that we are *now* a widely different people in this respect; and that we have no longer much occasion to rely on the advice or direction of the educated *few*—at least, not in matters *immediately within* our own observation. Whatever, in short, the people *can do* conveniently for themselves, they should never *support* or allow *others* to do for them.

If it be not so—then, our boast of republicanism and self-government; our endearing and fond attachments to universal education and equality of political and civil rights, the former of which was to qualify us wisely to exercise and enjoy the latter; all our exalted ideas of the efficacy of our free and enlightened systems of government—are, not *merely* “vain and empty things,” but “unreal mockeries;” and, in the language of Addison, we have already gone far to *refine ourselves out of our virtue*.

* It was well said by C. G. Haines, Esq. in a Speech at the New-York Forum, full of good sense and discrimination—“that, at the seat of government, men are but too apt to degenerate into mere politicians—politicians become office-hunters—and an office-hunter is

and publick dictators?—Or, will the PEOPLE—the great body of the enlightened and virtuous people of the State—who *own* and who *should* govern all—arrest the evil, and judge of men by their works, *for and by themselves*? If this be not done—if we do not soon abandon or stop such a course of things in this state, we may well dread, some future day, not only the interruption of our prosperous career of improvement, but the loss of whatever of state-reputation and acquirements we now enjoy—and even liberty itself.

This evil genius of republicks—this spirit of political speculation, rancour, and proscription had, at one time, nearly arrested or utterly destroyed our whole plan of inland navigation. “Doubts and darkness” seemed to “rest upon it.” By whatever men or means, by whatever power or agency, the jarring elements and discordant interests were reconciled, soothed, or combined, or the *merits* of the cause made apparent to such a portion of the inimical or doubtful, as to produce sufficient harmony to renew and prosecute it with such success:—we must admit, that our *good* genius for *once* predominated. And glancing back, for a moment, to the apparently insuperable obstacles, which then made many despair of the undertaking; and turning again to the approaching consummation of a policy, which will soon open to us such extensive sources of convenience, wealth, and comfort, and constitute our highest praise—observing, too, what happy unanimity of sentiment and action, (even amongst those who once most widely differed,) now prevails on that policy, throughout the state—we perceive a result as wonderful as it is propitious; and cannot but feel, that in all this, we have been the objects of peculiar fortune or favour. With the grateful shepherd in *Virgil*, we may fervently say,

————— Deus nobis hæc otia fecit;
Namque erit ille mihi semper deus. —————

But if we are ready thus to exclaim, on contemplating these events, what should we say and feel, could we but draw aside the curtain that veils the future, and behold the effects which the great measures of the last few years will produce for our successors? Agriculture, the basis of all power and prosperity, perfected—manufactures flourishing beside the farmer, and furnishing means and creating wants for immense internal commerce and interchange of productions and fabricks from Maine to Missouri, and from Florida to Michigan—foreign commerce still supplying what our own country affords not on better terms—our deep-laid systems of general education, conferring alike on all the people that instruction which sustains our hope that we shall survive the assaults of party, and outlast the period of all former republicks—learning and science, and our literary institutions, patronized by the community, as they, in turn, adorn and dignify it—and our Grand Canals, besides their benefits to our own citizens and our immediate neighbours, eminently promoting the welfare of the United States, by enhancing the value and income of the publick lands, by stimulating other states to like exertions, but more by introducing a unity of views and feelings, a concert of interests and action, which, we trust, will prolong our confederated government—united, free, and happy—“beyond all Greek, beyond all Roman fame.” Such, with the blessing of Heaven upon the upright discharge of our duties, may be our rational anticipations: such, by Divine goodness, are the *realities*, which already begin to brighten the face of our country and gladden the hearts of her people.

“Oh, scenes surpassing fable, and yet true;
“Scenes of accomplish’d bliss! which, who can see,
“Though but in distant prospect, and not feel
“His soul refresh’d with foretaste of the joy.”

a pest in society.” Gen. Root, in the Assembly, has often *marked* this distinction with equal force and less ceremony. The *science* of these “would-be rulers of the free,” some learnedly call Machiavelianism; Gabriel Naude might dignify it with the title of “Refined Politicks;” but, in blunt and honest English, it is small cunning and great hypocrisy.

With a few more *general* sketches of circumstances, as yet omitted, and which form the outlines of "the whole ground," I haste to the

CONCLUSION.

In addition to the goodness of our soil and the excellence of our timber, we have inexhaustible Mineral Waters, (at *Ballston* and *Saratoga*;) more efficacious and valuable than the best medicinal springs of Europe. Most kinds of clay, lime-stone, sulphur, plumbago, ochre, ising-glass, and flint, are plenty; and, in some parts of the state have been found lead, copper, zinc, tin, pyrites of copper and iron, peat, spar, asbestos, rock crystals, various kinds of petrifications, and some silver-ore. Wild animals both for food and for fur or skins, though not so plenty as formerly, yet abound in the unsettled and some other parts of the state; and wild fowls, of most kinds, are still caught in abundance. Our *territory* (containing more than fifty thousand square miles, of which four or five thousand are *water**) stretches from the Atlantick the whole length of New-England, and spreads along the St. Lawrence and three great navigable lakes. Embracing the head-waters of the Ohio, and two other large rivers which pass southerly through other states—the whole course of the best river in the United States, and, perhaps, in the world—together with twenty other rivers navigable by boats and rafts—this State affords the best passage in the Union, both by land and water, from tide-waters to the extensive navigable Lakes of the west. There is not a mountain or any great unavoidable hill to pass between Albany and Lake Erie. It is the only state, too, (except at the narrow and N. E. extremity,) which extends across the *whole width* of the United States' territory; and the only spot on which the Atlantick and the Lakes *can* be united by ship-navigation, should that ever be thought an object, in any point of view. This peculiar situation, with its other advantages, renders this state highly interesting to the statesman, the man of business or enterprise, the emigrant, and the traveller. With the latter, especially, the ready and safe conveyance up the Hudson and to Lower Canada, and the good roads and accommodations westward, with the choice of an easy and interesting passage on the canals, and then from Buffalo in the steam-boat to Detroit, or any place on the lakes—will be additional inducements to visit a country of this description; which (besides many intermediate sublime natural views and objects) contains on its western confines the greatest *natural* curiosity in the world,† and in its centre a most splendid *artificial* one:—a country interspersed (exclusive of the great waters before named) with more than *fifteen lakes*, from ten to forty miles in length, and numerous smaller ones—exhibiting as great an extent, variety, and beauty of inland water-scenery as all the other states together.

Should this Manual, therefore, have any tendency to render the present circumstances, prospects, and advantages of such a country more generally known; its civil divisions and topography more easily *understood*; or the local situation of its numerous villages and settlements more readily to be ascertained; or should it in any manner prove useful or convenient in offices and counting-rooms—at houses of publick entertainment and resort—at places of publick business—on the route of the traveller—or in the closet of the citizen and student—it will afford no inconsiderable degree of satisfaction to the author.

February 20th, 1822.

* This gives an average of about *thirty persons* to each square mile of our land.

† Besides the falls of Niagara—the falls of Genesee river, of the Catskill mountains, of Ithaca, of Trenton, and of the Cohoes, are great curiosities; as are, also, the Rock Bridge in Warren county, the Alluvial Way (or Ridge Road) from Genesee falls to Niagara river, and the passage of the Hudson through the Highlands. Glen's falls and Lake George itself are objects of much curiosity with all visitors to the *Springs* and Battle Ground of Saratoga. And, in most countries, such objects as the Giant of the Valley, White-face mountain, and Adgate's falls in Essex county; Salmon creek falls in Lausung, the high falls of Black river, and of Racket river; the Sulphur Springs in Ontario county; and many others, would receive minute attention from travellers and naturalists.

PROGRESSIVE POPULATION

Of the several Counties in the State, since 1770—with their present number of Members of Assembly. The population of all but the ten old counties is according to the censuses next taken after new ones were formed. * Any County below, having no figure against it in the first column, elects Assemblymen in conjunction with such county as has affixed to it a similar mark to itself—as, Hamilton* and Montgomery,* &c. [For Senatorial Districts, see page 9, ante.]

Names of Counties.	In 1771.	In 1786.	In 1790.	In 1800.	In 1810.	In 1820.
Hamilton*						1251
Cattaraugus†					458	4090
Franklin†					2719	4413
Richmond 1	2847	3152	3835	4563	5347	6135
Niagara† 2					6132	7322
Rockland 1				6353	7753	8837
Sullivan**					6108	8900
Lewis 1					6433	9227
Allegany††					1942	9330
Warren††						9453
Kings 1	3623	3936	4495	5740	8303	11137
Putnam 1						11268
Clinton† 1					3002	12070
Oswego***						12374
Chautauquet†					2381	12563
Essex 1					9438	12311
Schenectady 2					10201	13031
Broome 1					3130	14343
Erie†						15663
St. Lawrence 1					7894	16037
Courtlandt 1					3793	16507
Tioga 1				6379	7899	16971
Livingston 1						13444
Tompkins 2						20631
Queens 3	10930	13034	16014	16393	19336	21515
Steuben†† 2				1738	7243	21939
Greene 2				15376	19541	22996
Schoharie 3				9303	13945	23154
Seneca 2					16609	23619
Suffolk 3	13123	13793	16440	19494	21113	24272
Delaware 2				10228	20303	26337
Monroe 1						26855
Ulster** 4	13950	22143	29397	24355	26576	30934
Herkimer 3				14479	22060	31017
Chenango 3				15666	21702	31215
Madison 3					25144	32208
West-Chester 3	21745	20554	24003	27423	30272	32633
Jefferson 2					15040	32952
Saratoga 4				24433	33147	36052
Montgomery* 5		15057	23343	21700	41214	37569
Albany 4	42706	72360	75736	34043	34661	33116
Columbia 4			27732	35322	32390	33330
Washington†† 5		4456	14042	35574	44399	38331
Cayuga 3				15871	29840	38397
Rensselaer 5				30442	36333	40153
Genesee 3					12533	40200
Orange 4	10092	14069	18492	29355	34317	41213
Onondaga 4				7406	26078	41461
Otsego 5				21636	33667	44356
Dutchess 5	22404	32636	45266	47775	51412	46615
Oneida*** 5				22047	33823	50997
Ontario 5			1075	15213	42026	61135
New-York 11	21163	23614	53131	60489	96372	123706
Total, 126	163333	233904	340120	586141	959049	1372812

COMMON SCHOOLS, 1821.—VALUATION.

NOTE.—The 1st column of figures in this Table exhibits the No. of towns and cities—
 The 2d, the No. of School-districts in the towns which have made reports to the Secretary of State, who is now, *ex officio*, Superintendent of Common Schools—
 The 3d, the No. of districts which have reported—
 The 4th, the average No. of months schools were kept—
 The 5th, the amount (in dolls.) of money rec'd in the districts which have reported—
 The 6th, the No. of children taught in such districts—
 The 7th, the No. of do. between 5 and 15, residing in same districts—
 The 8th and last, the amount of the Assessors' Valuation of real and personal property, in dollars—ALL for 1821.

*. HAMILTON county is included in Montgomery; and the Valuations for Richmond and Franklin are only *estimates*, the returns not being received.

Albany	3	121	120	10	4362	6758	7600	7484647
Allegany	11	83	63		769	2280	2341	316984
Broome	8	123	99	7	1711	4393	4079	1717397
Cattaraugus	10							1702549
Cayuga	13	131	175	8	4911	11287	11217	2591726
Chautauque	11	128	85	6	975	3868	3331	1698415
Chenango	17	226	291	7	4550	11220	9551	3231330
Clinton	6	48	41	8	1373	2199	2434	1298322
Courtlandt	10	116	106	7	2396	6063	5462	1790961
Columbia	14	171	157	10	4744	8187	9670	6612836
Delaware	17	176	156	7	3400	8061	7683	3801970
Dutchess	16	212	193	10	6360	10239	10872	11964749
Erie	13	105	74	6	1253	3726	3566	2208928
Essex	11	92	87	7	1825	2685	3333	965079
Franklin	6	35	32	7	639	1340	1311	600000
Genesee	26	285	228	7	2810	11329	10156	4694634
Greene	10	102	92	9	2728	4374	5915	4433874
Herkimer	15	159	144	3	4319	9278	9230	5183913
Jefferson	13	165	139	7	3071	3444	5000	2483671
Kings	6	17	17	10	1063	662	2515	3513161
Lewis	8	57	54	6	1043	3005	2803	1598639
Livingston	12	113	91	7	1740	5110	5391	2177901
Madison	12	172	162	3	4848	11600	9851	3192165
Montgomery	15	186	169	3	5354	9339	11333	5076345
Monroe	14	159	143	7	2522	3610	7955	3249194
New-York	1				14738	6609		68235070
Niagara	7	40	22	6	169	1184	1130	1184547
Oneida	21	267	242	8	6331	15894	14491	5869632
Ontario	21	325	285	3	6379	17737	17513	6353473
Onondaga	12	208	199	8	5816	12968	12866	2952400
Orange	11	172	154	10	5432	9177	11299	7792753
Oswego	12	100	75	7	1283	3691	3275	1422519
Otsego	21	256	250	3	6257	14622	13443	4919376
Putnam	5	65	56	7	1441	2420	3210	1746602
Queens	6	55	53	11	2867	2127	5169	5876775
Rensselaer	14	172	163	10	5659	10577	11301	6634920
Richmond	4	17	17	11	870	777	1844	670000
Rockland	4	34	27	10	1050	1539	2252	1856404
Saratoga	19	182	181	9	1910	10297	10663	5324310
St. Lawrence	17	137	100	6	1249	4136	3992	1364089
Schenectady	6	11	13	9	1193	2323	2735	1845850
Schoharie	9	123	108	9	2997	5669	6697	2534937
Seneca	7	121	91	8	3186	6575	6581	3193266
Steuben	15	156	136	6	1913	5645	5956	1651097
Sullivan	7	54	48	6	1129	1969	2308	1325171
Suffolk	9	108	92	7	2436	5003	5276	4869474
Tioga	9	131	98	7	1893	4654	4561	1959664
Tompkins	7	105	100	7	3621	6872	7021	1332240
Ulster	13	114	107	9	3791	5164	7529	2259716
Warren	9	64	52	6	890	2175	2376	1098767
Washington	16	231	216	7	5634	12711	11599	4997021
West-Chester	21	143	139	8	3673	5482	7624	8105942
Grand Total	613	6,659	5,882	3	157,193	332,979	339,256	241,963,532

BANKS IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

[See Article, "BANKS," on page 17, ante.]

<i>Title of Bank.</i>	When incorporated.	Amount of Stock authorized.	Of which state subscribed.	Do Coll. & Acad. may sub.	<i>Place where.</i>
1 Bank of New-York	1791	1120000	65000	55000	New-York
2 Bank of Albany	1792	360000	45000	55000	Albany
3 Bank of Columbia	1793	200000	20000	20000	Hudson
4 Manhattan Company	1799	2050000	50000		New-York
5 Farmers' Bank	1801	345000	30000	15000	Troy
6 New-York State Bank	1803	680000	180000	40000	Albany
7 Merchants' Bank	1805	1470000	180000	40000	New-York
8 Mohawk Bank	1807	205000	5000		Schenectady
9 Bank of Hudson	1808	325000	15000	10000	Hudson
10 Mechanics' Bank in } the city of N. York }	1810	2000000			New-York
11 Union Bank	1811	1800000			Do.
12 Mechanics' & Farmers' Bank in the } city of Albany }	do.	630000	30000		Albany
13 Bank of Troy	do.	550000	50000		Troy
14 An Office of Discount } & Deposit of Do. at }					Waterford
15 Middle District Bank	do.	550000	50000		Poughkeepsie
16 An Office of Discount } & Deposit of Do. at }					Kingston
17 Bank of Newburgh	do.	450000	50000		Newburgh
18 An Office of Discount } & Deposit of Do. at }					Ithaca
19 Bank of Utica	1812	1000000			Utica
20 An Office of Discount } & Deposit of Do. at }					Canandaigua
21 Bank of America	do.	6060800	60800		New-York
22 Phoenix Bank	do.	700000			Do.
23 City Bank of N. York	do.	2000000			Do.
24 Ontario Bank	1813	500000			Canandaigua
25 Branch of Do. at					Utica
26 Bank of Lansingburgh	do.	240000	20000	20000	Lansingburgh
27 Cattskill Bank	do.	400000			Cattskill
28 Bank of Orange Co.	do.	400000			Goshen
29 Bank of Niagara	1816	400000			Buffalo
30 Jefferson Co. Bank	do.	400000			Adams
31 Bank of Geneva	1817	400000			Geneva
32 Bank of Auburn	do.	400000			Auburn
33 Bank of Washington } and Warren }	do.	400000			Sandy Hill
34 Bank of Plattsburgh	do.	300000			Plattsburgh
35 Greene County Bank	1818	90000			Cattskill
36 Central Bank	do.	200000			Cherry-Valley
37 Bank of Chenango	do.	200000			Norwich
38 Franklin Bank of the } city of New-York }	do.	500000			New-York
39 Bank for Savings in } the city of N. York }	1819				Do.
40 Albany Savings Bank	1820				Albany
41 Bank for Savings in } the village of Utica }	1821				Utica
42 North River Bank of } the city of N. York }	do.	500000			New-York
43 Office of Discount & } Deposit of the U.S.B. }	1816	{ Cap. of mother bank at } { Philad. 35,000,000 }			Do.

NEW-YORK CITY AND COUNTY,

(being Manhattan or York Island, with Blackwell's, Manning's, Great and Little Barn, and other small islands, in York Bay and East River.)

Is bounded N. by Hudson's river and West-Chester Co. E. by Spuyten Devil creek or Haerlem river, and by low water mark on the Long-Island side of East river; S. by East river and York Bay; and W. by the New-Jersey line on Hudson's river; containing 123,706 inhabitants, of whom 516 are Slaves.

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
NEW-YORK [City,] *† containing <i>Ten Wards</i> , which in elec- tions, taxes, &c. constitute Ten Towns; and 74 places of pub- lick worship; and 2 Colleges.	123,706	<i>Harlem</i> ; †	136
		<i>Bloomington</i> ;	139
		<i>Manhattanville</i> ;	135
		<i>Elgin</i> [Botanick Garden];	140
		<i>Incebergh</i> ;	
		<i>Petersfield</i> ;	
		<i>Rose Hill</i> ;	
		<i>Bellevue</i> ;	
		<i>Mount Vernon</i> ;	140
		<i>Harlem Heights</i> ;	
		<i>Fort Washington</i> at {	
		<i>Mount Washington</i> : }	
		<i>Fort Prince</i> ; <i>Fort Tryon</i> ;	
		<i>Fort George</i> ; <i>North Fort</i> ;	
		<i>Fort Gansevoort</i> ;	142
		<i>Fort Wood</i> , on <i>Bedlow's Island</i> ;	145
		<i>Crown Fort</i> , on <i>Ellis's Island</i> ;	
		<i>Fort Columbus</i> and {	
		<i>Castle Williams</i> , on { <i>Governor's Island</i> ;	
		<i>Castle Clinton</i> , or <i>West Battery</i> ;	144
		<i>Bussing's Point</i> ;	
		<i>Kingsbridge</i> ;	130
		<i>Hell-Gate</i> ;	137
		<i>Corlaer's Hook</i> ;	144
		<i>Kip's Bay</i> ;	141
		<i>Greenwich</i> . (a)	

(a) This village is now nearly merged in the compact City itself, and will soon lose its distinctive character and name in the general mass of population and buildings. The rapid march of improvement has also swept away "Richmond Hill" and other eminenes, covering their sites with streets and dwellings.

ROCKLAND COUNTY

Is bounded N. W. by Orange Co. E. by Hudson's river, which separates it from West-Chester Co. and S. W. by New-Jersey; and contains 8,637 inhabitants, of whom 124 are Slaves.

Rivers, &c.—Part of Hudson's, Hackinsack, Passaic, and Ramapough rivers; the Sloc creek, &c.

Mountains, &c.—Part of the Highlands, Nyak Hills, &c.

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Clarkstown	1303	3 <i>Clarkstown</i> ; †	130
		<i>New City</i> , at Rockland Court-House ; *	
		<i>Slaughter's Landing</i> ;	
		<i>Verdrietige Hook</i> .	
Hampstead	2072	2 <i>Ramapough</i> ; †	128
		<i>New Antrim</i> ;	
		<i>Kakiak</i> ;	
		<i>Dater's Works</i> .	
Haverstraw :	2700	1 <i>Waynesburgh</i> ;	126
		<i>Suffernville</i> ;	
		<i>Gibraltar</i> ;	116
		<i>Old Fort Clinton</i> ;	111
		<i>Smith's Landing</i> ;	
		<i>Stoney Point</i> ;	121
Orangetown †	2257	<i>Dunderbergh</i> .	120
		<i>Tappan</i> ; †	127
		<i>Sloc Landing</i> ;	127
		<i>Nyak</i> ;	
		<i>Greenbush</i> .	

SUFFOLK COUNTY, (on Long-Island,)

Is bounded N. by L. I. Sound, E. and S. by the Ocean, and West by Queens County ; and contains 24,272 inhabitants, of whom 323 are Slaves.

Bays, &c.—Huntington Bay, Gardener's do. Great Peconick do. Great West do. Great South do. Shinnecaugh do. Toad do. Bull-Head do. Mecox do. Quonick do. Drown Meadow do. Setauket do. Stoney Brook harbour, Acabontick do. Three mile do. Ronconcoma Pond, Sagg Pond, &c.

Rivers, &c.—Peconick, Connecticut, Patchogue, Nissaquague, Conctquot, and Oriwauke rivers—Mattatuck creek, &c.

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
		2 Setauket ; †	202
		3 Patchogue ; †	204
		3 Stoney Brook ;	200
		Miller's Place :	210
		Coram ;	204
		Old Man's ;	207
		Moriches ; †	126
		Fireplace (or Carman's ;) †	212
		Middle Island (or Middletown ;) †	207
		West Middle Island (or New Settlement ;)	
Brookhaven †	5218	3 Drown Meadow ; †	204
		Rocky Point ;	213
		New Village, (or West Fields ;)	
		Blue Point ;	
		Brookfield, on St. George's Manor ;	
		Old Field (or Sharp) Point ;	
		Smith's Point at Mastick :	
		Crane Neck ;	
		Mount Misery :	206
		Squantick ;	
		Bald Hill.	
		3 East-Hampton ; †	256
		Ammeganset ;	
		Accobonnuck ;	
		Wenscoat ;	
East-Hampton	1616	North West ;	
		Gardiner's Island ;	
		Montauk [Point ;]	
		Napeage Harbour.	
		2 Huntington ; †	134
		2 Babylon, or } †	132
		Huntington South ; }	
		3 Queens Village, on Lloyd's Neck :	
		Cold Spring Harbour ;	
		Crab Meadow (or the Hook ;) †	
Huntington	4944	Half-Hollow Hills :	
		Cow Harbour :	
		Dixhills ; †	
		Commack ;	
		Eaton's Neck ;	
		West Hills.	
		3 Islip ;	195
Islip †	1156	Nichols's Patent ;	
		Oak, Cap Tree, Grass, }	
		and Fire Islands. }	
		3 Riverhead (and Suffolk C. H.) * †	234
		Wading River ;	
Riverhead	1857	Ocquebogue ;	
		Baiting Hollow.	

SUFFOLK COUNTY *Continued.*

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Smithtown †	1874	3 <i>The Branch</i> (C. C. O.)	195
		<i>Huappangue</i> ;	
		<i>Mills's Pond</i> ;	197
		Head of the Harbour } at Sherriwaugh ; }	
		<i>The River</i> , or <i>Philips's Mills</i> ;	192
Southhold	2368	Winnecomick.	
		<i>Southhold</i> ; †	241
		<i>Sterling</i> ;	
		<i>Mattutuck</i> ; †	
		<i>Oyster Pond Point</i> ; †	250
South-Hampton	4229	<i>Cutchogue</i> ; †	
		Fisher's, Robin, Plum, Gull, Ram, } and Little Hog Neck Islands ; }	
		Harshamomoque.	
		1 <i>Sagg-Harbour</i> [inc.] (Dep. C. C. O.) †	244
		3 <i>Bridge-Hampton</i> ; †	
Shelter-Island	339	<i>West-Hampton</i> ; †	
		3 <i>South-Hampton</i> ; †	
		<i>Flanders</i> ;	
		<i>Sagg</i> ;	
		<i>Mecoxe</i> ;	
		Canoe-Place ;	
		Hog's Neck ;	
		Shinnecough Plains ;	
		Speyunk ;	
		<i>Quogue</i> ;	
		Beaverdam.	
		Shelter and Great Hog Neck Islands,	244

RICHMOND COUNTY, (*being Staten Island,*)

Is bounded N. by Newark Bay or Arthur Kull Sound, E. by York Bay, S. by the ocean, and W. by the aforesaid Bay or Sound, which separates it from New-Jersey ; and contains 6,135 *inhabitants*, of whom 532 are slaves.

Creeks, &c.—Fresh-kill and other small creeks.

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Castletown †	1527	1 <i>Tompkinsville</i> , at the } Quarantine Ground ; }	151
		Clove Hills.	
Northfield	1930	Shooter's Island & Meadows ;	
		Blazing Star Ferry.	
Southfield	1012	2 <i>Richmond</i> ; * (a)	157
		3 <i>Old Town</i> ;	
		Fort Richmond, {	
		Fort Hudson, & { at the } Fort Tompkins ; { Narrows. }	154
		Signal Hill ;	
Westfield	1616	Great Kills.	
		Prince's Bay ;	
		Manes Point ;	
		Ward's Point ;	
		Smoking Point ;	
		Amboy Ferry.	

(a) Part of the village of Richmond is in Northfield.

QUEENS COUNTY, (*on Nassau or Long-Island,*)

Is bounded N. by Long-Island Sound, E. by Suffolk Co. S. by the Ocean, and W. by Kings Co. and East river; and contains 21,519 *inhabitants*, of whom 549 are slaves.

Bays, &c.—Rockaway, Parsonage, Merrick, Jerusalem, Cow, Jamaica, Oyster, and Little Neck Bays; Hempstead Harbour, Oyster Bay do. Cold Spring d. Flushing Bay; Newtown Creek, &c.

Towns,	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Flushing	2230 (b)	2 <i>Flushing</i> [inc.] †	159
		Whitestone;	
		Black Stump;	
		Little Neck;	
Hempstead	5034 (b)	Little Neck Bay;	
		Lawrence Neck & Point;	
		Flushing Alley; †	
		2 <i>Hempstead</i> ; †	166
Jamaica	2110 (b)	3 <i>Near Rockaway</i> ;	
		Rockaway Beach;	
		<i>Raynortown</i> ;	
		3 <i>Jerusalem</i> ; (a)	175
Oyster-Bay	4725 (b)	Hempstead South; †	
		Merrick's, on Whale Neck;	
		Rockaway Neck;	
		Hempstead Plains;	
Jamaica	2110 (b)	Rum Point;	
		Hog Island;	
		1 <i>Jamaica</i> [inc.] †	156
		Springfield;	
Oyster-Bay	4725 (b)	Little Plains.	
		2 <i>Oyster-Bay</i> ; †	175
		3 <i>Jericho</i> (C. C. O.) †	
		3 <i>Norwich</i> ;	
Oyster-Bay	4725 (b)	3 <i>Buckram</i> ;	
		<i>Musqueto Cove</i> ;	
		<i>Cedar Swamp</i> ;	
		<i>Wolver-hollow</i> ;	
Oyster-Bay	4725 (b)	<i>Bethpage</i> ;	
		<i>Wheatley</i> ;	
		<i>Milt Neck</i> ;	
		<i>Mill-River Hollow</i> ;	
Oyster-Bay	4725 (b)	<i>Lattingtown</i> , or Probasco's;	
		<i>Dosoris</i> (or Coles's Mills);	
		Rocky Point;	
		Oak Neck;	
Oyster-Bay	4725 (b)	Duck Pond;	
		Cove Neck;	
		Motts' Cove;	
		Fort Neck;	
Oyster-Bay	4725 (b)	<i>East Woods</i> ;	
		Cow Harbour;	
		Matinicock Point;	
		Unquau (or Unkawa) Neck;	
Oyster-Bay	4725 (b)	Hog, Cow, and other Islands;	
		South Oyster-Bay; †	172
		Great Plains.	

(a) This village is on or near the line of Oyster-Bay; but chiefly, I believe, if not wholly, within the limits of Hempstead, as Mr. Eddy lays it down.

QUEENS COUNTY *Continued.*

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
North-Hempstead † 2750 (b)		Queens Court-House ; *	165
		3 Hempstead Harbour ;	
		Success Pond ;	
		Westbury ;	
		Herrick's ;	
		Plandome ;	
		Head of Cow-Neck ; †	
		Great Neck ;	
		Harbour Hill ;	
		Sands's or Watch Point ;	
		Haviland's (or Hewlet's) Point ;	
		Barker's Point ;	
		Cow Bay.	
		2 Newtown ;	152
Newtown	2487 (b)	3 Newtown Landing ;	
		Dutch Kills ;	
		Hallet's Cove ;	
		Sunswick ;	
		Riker's Island ;	
		The Two Brothers (Islands ;)	
		Fort Stevens.	

(b) Census of 1810—that of 1820 (which gives an increase of 2183 in the county) having been taken and returned *en mass*, and not by towns.

KINGS COUNTY, (on Long-Island,)

Is bounded N. by East river, E. by Queens Co. and Jamaica Bay, S. by the Ocean, and W. by York Bay and East river ; and contains 11,187 *inhabitants*, of whom 879 are slaves.

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Brooklyn	7175	1 Brooklyn [inc.] { with 4 churches } (C. C. O.) †	145
		Bedford ;	
		United States' Navy Yard, } at the Wallaboght ; }	
		Bompus Hook ;	
		Yellow Hook ;	
		Red Hook ;	
		Fort Swift ;	
		Guanos' Bay ;	
		Fort Greene ;	
		Fort Lawrence.	
Bushwick	930	3 Williamsburgh ;	144
		Bushwick ;	
		English Kills.	
Flatbush	1027	2 Flatbush ; * †	149
		New Lots ;	
		Prospect Hill.	
Flatlands	512	3 Flatlands ;	151
		Canasy Landing ;	
		Barren and other Islands.	
Gravesend	531	3 Gravesend	151
		Schryer's Hook ;	
		Gravesend Bay ;	
		Gravesend Point ;	
		Coney, Plumb, and other Islands.	
New-Utrecht	1009	3 New-Utrecht ;	151
		Bath-House ;	
		Nyack Point ;	
		Fort Diamond, in the Narrows ;	
		Fort Lewis.	153

WEST-CHESTER COUNTY

Is bounded N. by Putnam Co. E. by Connecticut and Long-Island Sound, S. by East River, and W. by Harlem and Hudson's rivers, the former separating it from the city and Co. of New-York, and the latter from New-Jersey and Rockland Co. and contains 32,632 inhabitants, of whom 205 are slaves.

Rivers, &c.—Croton, Bronx, Mamaroneck, Mahanus, Hutchins's, and Saw-Mill rivers; and part of Hudson's, Peckskill, Harlem, and Byram rivers; Long, Byram, and Rye ponds, &c.

Islands.—Captain's Island, and the other smaller islands in the Sound between Throg's Neck and Connecticut. [Some hilly country.]

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Bedford	2432	3 Bedford. * †	125
		{ 1 Peckskill [inc.] †	115
		{ 3 Courtlandtown, at Croton; †	121
Courtlandt	3421	{ Collebergh;	
		{ Fort Fayette, at Verplanck's Point;	
		{ Teller's Point.	
East-Chester	1021	{ East-Chester; †	
		{ Bronx. †	
Greenburgh †	2054	{ 2 Tarrytown;	130
		{ Tuckahoe.	
Harrison	994	{ North Street.	
Mamaroneck	373	{ 3 Mamaroneck. †	140
Mount-Pleasant †	3684	{ 2 Sing-Sing;	125
		{ Sparta.	
North-Castle †	1480		122
New-Castle	1363		
		{ 3 New-Rochelle; †	141
New-Rochelle	1135	{ New-Rochelle Landing;	
		{ Rodman's Neck, or Island;	
		{ Hewlett's, and Whortleberry Island;	
North-Salem	1165	{ North-Salem. †	
Pelham	283	{ Hart, High, Hunter's, Appleby's,	
		{ and New-City Islands.	
Poundridge	1357		
		{ 3 Saw-Pits, (at Byram River;) †	138
		{ Rye; †	
Rye	1342	{ Parsonage Point;	
		{ Captain's, and other Islands;	
		{ King Street.	
Scarsdale	329		
South-Salem †	1423	{ Cross-River. †	
Somers	1341	{ 3 Somers. †	
		{ 2 West-Farms; †	140
		{ 3 West-Chester;	
West-Chester	2162	{ Morrisiana;	
		{ Throg's Neck;	
		{ Manor of Fordham;	
		{ Hunt's Point.	
White-Plains	675	{ White-Plains. †	135
		{ 3 Philipsburgh;	
Yonkers †	1586	{ Old Fort Independence;	
		{ Valentine's Hill.	
Yorktown †	1992	{ Pine's Bridge.	

PUTNAM COUNTY

Is bounded N. by Dutchess Co.—E. by Connecticut—S. by West-Chester Co.—and W. by Hudson's river, which separates it from Orange Co.—and contains 11,268 inhabitants, of whom 49 are slaves.

Rivers, &c.—A part of Hudson's, Peckskill, and Croton rivers; Mahopack and Crum ponds, &c.

Mountains.—Part of the Highlands.

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Carmel	2247	1 Carmel. * †	108
Kent	1801		
Patterson	1573	2 Patterson. †	106
		{ 3 Cold Spring Landing;	102
		{ 3 Pleasant Valley;	106
Philipstown †	3733	{ Danford Cove;	
		{ Old Fort Constitution;	
		{ Anthony's Nose.	

ORANGE COUNTY

bounded N. and N. W. by Sullivan Co. N. by Ulster Co. E. by Hudson's river which separates it from Dutchess and Putnam Co's. S. E. by Rockland Co. S. and S. W. by New-Jersey, and W. by Delaware river (which separates it from Pennsylvania) and by Sullivan Co. and contains 41,213 inhabitants, of whom 1,125 are slaves.

Rivers, Creeks, Ponds, &c.—Part of Hudson's, Wallkill, Neversink, Mongaup, and Ramapough rivers; part of Shawangunk kill and Warwick creek; Chambers's and Moordenar's creeks; Otter, Rutger's, and Poplopen's kill, &c. Thompson's, Wickham's, Duxedo, Cedar, and Sterling Ponds; also, part of Long Pond, the Drowned Lands, &c.

Mountains.—Part of the Highlands and Shawangunk mountains; the Scannemank mountains.

Towns.

Inhab.

Villages and other places.

			<i>Oxford</i> ;	112
		3	<i>Salisbury</i> [Mills] ; †	106
Blooming-Grove	2219	{	<i>Washingtonville</i> , at } †	108
			Blooming Grove ; }	
			<i>Craigsville</i> ;	
			Gray Court.	
Cornwall	3020	{	<i>Cornwall Landing</i> ;	92
			<i>Canterbury</i> ; †	
			<i>Bethlehem</i> ;	105
			Fort Putnam ; }	
			Fort Clinton ; at }	
			Fort Montgomery ;	
			Butter-milk Falls ;	112
Deerpark	1540	{	Butter-Hill ;	
			Paoli.	
			<i>Deerpark</i> ; †	
Goshen	3441	{	Peenpack.	106
			2 <i>Goshen</i> [inc.] * †	
			3 <i>Chester</i> ; †	
			<i>Sugar-Loaf</i> ;	
			<i>Dalsentown</i> ;	
Minisink †	3053	{	Hamptenburgh.	122
			3 <i>West-town</i> ; †	
			<i>Smith's Village</i> ;	
			Brookfield ;	
			Otisville ; †	
Montgomery	3541	{	Carpenter's Point ; *	125
			Bridgeburgh ; †	
			Greeneville ; †	
			2 <i>Montgomery</i> [inc.] }	
			at Wardsbridge ; }	95
Monroe †	2969	{	Coldenham ; †	92
			<i>Searsburgh</i> ;	
			The Clove ;	
			Monroe Works ; †	
			Orange Nail Factory ;	
Newburgh	3812	{	Augusta Works.	88
			1 <i>Newburgh</i> [inc.] }	
			with 4 churches ; }	
			Middletown ;	
			Hampton ;	
New-Windsor	2325	{	Gardnertown.	97
			3 <i>New Windsor</i> ;	
			Little Britain.	
Warwick	1506	{	3 <i>Warwick</i> ; †	118
			3 <i>Florida</i> ; †	
			<i>Amity</i> ; †	
			Bellevale ;	
			Sterling Iron Works,	
Wallkill †	4887	{	Merritt's Island.	108
			3 <i>Scotchtown</i> ;	
			<i>Philipsburgh</i> ; †	
			<i>Middletown</i> ; †	
			<i>Mount Hope</i> . †	

DUTCHESS COUNTY

Is bounded N. by Columbia Co. and Massachusetts, E. by Connecticut, S. by Putnam Co. and W. by Hudson's river, which separates it from Orange and Ulster Counties; and contains 46,615 inhabitants, of whom 772 are slaves.

Rivers, Creeks, Ponds, &c.—Part of Hudson's river; part of Roeliff Jansen's kill; Wappinger's, Oblong, Wassaick, Sprout, Crum Elbow, and Ten Mile Creeks; Saw kill, Londstman's kill; Slussing and Whaley's ponds, &c.

Mountains &c.—Fishkill and West Mountains; Break Neck Hill in the Highlands, &c.

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Amenia †	3144	Oblong; †	
		North Amenia; †	60
		Amenia Union Society. †	
Beekman	4257	Beekmanville; †	26
		The Clove;	
		Apoquague.	
Clinton	6611	Pleasant Plain.	66
Dover †	2193	Dover Plains.	94
		2 Fishkill; †	92
		3 Fishkill Landing; †	93
		De Wint's Landing;	
		Fishkill Upper Landing;	
		Carthage, at Low Point;	
		New Hackensack:	
Fishkill	3203	Hopewell;	90
		Matteawan;	
		Middlebush;	
		Gayhead;	
		Snarlingtown;	
		Fishkill Hook;	
		Johnsville;	
Freedom (a)		Oswego;	34
		Verbank.	
Hyde-Park (b)		2 Hyde-Park; †	73
		Staatsburgh; †	68
		De Cantillon's Landing.	
Milan †	1797		
Northeast †	2037	3 Pine-Plains;	60
		West Northeast; †	
		Spencer's Corner. †	
Pawlings †	1304	Quaker Hill. †	97
		1 Poughkeepsie, [inc.] } * †	31
		with 5 churches. }	
Poughkeepsie	5726	3 New-Hamburgh—at } †	37
		Wappinger's Creek; }	
		Speckenkill;	
		Barnegat.	
Pleasant-Valley (b)		2 Pleasant-Valley [inc.] †	20
		2 Rhinebeck Flats; †	63
Rhinebeck	2729	Rhinebeck Landing;	
		Lewis's Landing;	
		Wurtemberg.	
		Red-Hook; †	
Red-Hook	2714	3 Upper Red-Hook; †	50
		Upper Red-Hook-Landing; †	
		Lower Red-Hook-Landing.	
		Bengal;	72
Stanford	2513	Attlebury; †	
		Cold Spring.	
		3 Mechanick; †	30
		3 Hartsville; †	
Washington †	2332	Lithgow;	
		Washington Hollow. †	

(a) and (b) The population of Freedom is included in that of Fishkill and Beekman, and the population of Hyde-Park and Pleasant-Valley in that of Clinton.

ULSTER COUNTY

Is bounded N. W. by Delaware Co.—N. by Greene Co.—E. by Hudson's river, which separates it from Columbia and Dutchess Counties—S. by Orange County—and W. by Sullivan Co.—and contains 30,931 inhabitants, of whom 1528 are slaves.

Rivers, Creeks, &c.—Part of Hudson's and Walkill rivers; Esopus Creek; Big and Little Shandakin rivers; Rondout kill (or river); Sagh kill, Platte-kill, Goodbeer's kill, &c. Shen's lake, &c.

Mountains.—Part of the Shawangunk and Catskill (or Blue) Mountains.

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Esopus	1513	3 Esopus; † Rosendale; Pellam.	69
Hurley	1352	2 Hurley; † Bloomendale; Young Hopewell; Beaverkill; Swartkill.	67
Kingston	2956	1 Kingston [inc.] * † Kingston Landing; Columbus; Waghkunk.	65 66
Marlborough	2248	Marlborough; Milton; Latintown.	90
Marbletown	3309	Marbletown; † Stoney Ridge; Greenkills; Tangore; Shokan.	72 74 71
New-Paltz	4614	3 Springtown; Old-Paltz; † 3 New-Paltz; † 3 New-Paltz Landing; † Poppletown; Lewishburgh.	73 33
Platte-kill	2159	Pleasant-Valley.	85
Rochester †	2062	Newtown; Pinebush; † Mombackus.	84
Shandakan †	1043	Big Shandakan; Little Shandakan.	
Saugerties	2699	2 Saugerties; † 3 Glasgow; Bristol; Caatsbaen, at West-Camp; Flatbush.	52 50 47
Shawangunk †	3372	3 New Hurley; † Bruynswick; † Centreville. †	89
Woodstock †	1312	Yankeytown; Bristol Glass Works.	
Warwarsing	1311	3 Warwarsing; † Leurenkill; Napenagh.	

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

Is bounded W. and N. W. by Montgomery Co.—N. and N. E. by Saratoga Co. and Mohawk river—S. and S. E. by Albany Co.—and W. by Schoharie Co.—and contains 13,031 inhabitants, of whom 102 are slaves.

Rivers, Creeks, &c.—Part of Mohawk river, of Schoharie creek, of Norman's kill, of Achplatts kill and some smaller creeks.

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Glenville	2514	Scotia.	16
Duanesburgh †	1510	{ Prospect Hill; Lake Maria.	22
Niskayuna	516	Niskayuna.	12
Princeton	1073	Princeton. †	17
Rotterdam	1529	Mohawk Flats.	
SCHENECTADY { [City] * †	3939	{ Containing two wards, Union } College, and 5 churches. }	15

DELAWARE COUNTY

Is bounded N. by the Susquehannah and Charlotte rivers, which separate it from Otsego Co.—N. E. by Schoharie Co.—E. by Greene Co.—S. E. and S. by Ulster and Sullivan counties—S. and S. W. by Delaware river, which separates it from Pennsylvania, and W. by Broome and Chenango counties; and contains 26,587 *inhabitants*, of whom 56 are slaves.

Rivers, Creeks, &c.—Part of the Delaware, Susquehannah, and Charlotte rivers; part of Beaver creek; the Cookquago and Papachton branches of the Delaware; Little Delaware river; Olcott creek, &c. [Considerable mountainous country.]

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Andes †	1373	Trempersville.	
Bovina †	1267	Fishlake. †	
Colchester †	1064	Papakunk.	91
Davenport	1384		
Delhi	2285	1 <i>Delhi</i> [inc.] * †	70
Franklin	2481	3 <i>Franklin</i> . †	73
Harpersfield	1334	3 <i>Harpersfield</i> ; †	50
Hancock †	525	South-Harpersfield. †	
Kortwright	2543		
Meredith †	1375	<i>Kortwright</i> ; †	62
		<i>Bloomville</i> . †	
Middletown †	1949	<i>Pakatakan</i> ;	73
		Hardenbergh's Mills ; †	
		New Kingston ;	
		Dry Brook.	
Masonville †	719		
Roxbury †	3438	Beaverdam. †	
		2 <i>Waterville</i> ; (a) †	60
Stamford †	1495	3 <i>Roseville</i> ; †	
		Head of Delaware	
Sidney †	1107	Sidney Plains. †	104
Tompkins	1206	3 <i>Deposit</i> , at the Cookhouse ; †	110
Walton	1432	Cannonsville.	
		2 <i>Walton</i> . †	85

(a) Waterville lies partly in Harpersfield and Kortwright.

SULLIVAN COUNTY

Is bounded N. W.—N.—and N. E. by Delaware and Ulster Counties—E. by Ulster and Orange Counties ; S. by Orange Co. and Delaware river ; and W. by Delaware river, which separates it from Pennsylvania ; and contains 8,900 *inhabitants*, of whom 69 are slaves.

Rivers, Creeks, &c.—Part of Delaware and Nevesink rivers; Mongaup river; the principal branches of Beaver creek; Ten Mile river; Kalikoon creek; and other smaller streams.

Mountains, &c.—Part of the Shawangunk mountains, and much hilly country.

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Bethel †	1096	3 <i>Cochecton</i> ; †	135
Liberty	351	White Lake. †	123
Lumberland	569	<i>Liberty</i> .	
		<i>Narrowsburgh</i> ;	140
		<i>Ten Mile River</i> .	
Mamakating †	2702	2 <i>Bloomingburgh</i> ; †	100
		3 <i>Burlingham</i> ;	96
		3 <i>Rome</i> ;	100
Nevesink	1330		
Rockland	406		
		1 <i>Monticello</i> ; * †	113
Thompson	1397	3 <i>Thompson</i> ;	
		<i>Bridgerville</i> ;	
		Forrestburgh.	120

ALBANY COUNTY

is bounded N. W. by Schoenectady Co. N. by Mohawk river, which separates it from Saratoga Co. E. by Hudson's river, which separates it from Rensselaer Co. S. by Green Co. and W. by Schoharie Co. and contains 33,116 *inhabitants*, of whom 413 are slaves.

Rivers, Creeks, &c—Part of Hudson's, Mohawk, and Catskill rivers; Norman's kill, Coeyman's kill, Vlamant's kill, Boza kill, and part of Haecerey kill; Bethlehem and Black creeks, part of Fox creek, &c. &c.

Mountains, &c.—The Hellebergh mountains.

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
ALBANY [city] * †	12,630	{ Fire wards, and 12 places } of public worship. }	
		{ New Scotland :	3
Bethlehem	5114	{ Bethlehem †	6
		{ Salem ;	
		{ Cherry-Hill :	1
		{ White-Hall ;	2
Bern †	5531	{ 3 Union Village ;	21
		{ Beaver-Dam ;	
		{ New Johnstown.	
Coeymans †	2872	{ 3 Coeymans Landing :	14
		{ Coeymans Square.	
Guilderland †	2270	{ Hamilton.	3
Knox (a)		(a) Taken from Bern since the Census.	
Rensselaerville	3435	{ 3 Rensselaerville. †	25
		{ 2 Gibbonsville ;	6
		{ Washington ;	5
		{ The Boght ;	6
Watervliet †	2206	{ Part of Niskayuna ;	11
		{ Cohoes Falls ;	3
		{ Green Island ;	6
		{ Van Schaick's Island.	8
Westerlo	3458		

GREENE COUNTY

is bounded N. W. by Schoharie Co. N. by Albany Co. E. by Hudson's river which separates it from Columbia Co. S. by Ulster Co. and W. by Delaware Co. and contains 22,996 *inhabitants*, of whom 131 are slaves.

Rivers, &c.—Catskill river, Kaater's kill, part of Schoharie and Hudson's rivers, &c.

Mountains.—Most of the Catskill or Blue mountains are in this county.

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Athens	2030	{ 2 Athens [inc.] †	31
		{ 1 Catskill [inc.] * †	36
		{ 3 Madison ;	
Catskill	3510	{ 3 Jefferson ;	
		{ Kiskidom ;	
		{ East Kaater's kill Falls.	37
Coxsackie	2253	{ 3 Coxsackie : †	25
		{ Coxsackie Landings ;	23
Cairo	2353	{ 3 Cairo. †	37
		{ 3 Durham ; †	33
Durham	2930	{ Oak Hill : †	
		{ South-Durham. †	36
Greenville	2374	{ 3 Greenville : †	26
		{ Freehold. †	
Hunter	1025	{ Hunter ; †	43
		{ West Kaater's kill Falls.	
Lexington	1793	{ Lexington ; †	43
		{ Lexington-Highs. †	
New-Baltimore	2036	{ 3 New-Baltimore ; †	13
		{ Stanton Hill.	
Windham	2536	{ 3 Windham. †	33

COLUMBIA COUNTY

Is bounded N. by Rensselaer Co. E. by Massachusetts and Dutchess Co. S. by Dutchess Co. and W. by Hudson's river, which separates it from Ulster and Greene counties; and contains 38,330 *inhabitants*, of whom 761 are slaves.

Rivers, Lakes, Creeks, &c.—Part of Hudson's river, Green river, Kinderhook creek, Klein's kill, Abram's creek, Stone creek, Roeliff Jansen's kill, Dove kill, Taghconick creek, &c. Cook-pake, Fish, Charlotte, and Whiting's Lakes.

[Part of *Taghconick mountain*, and considerable hilly country.]

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Ancram	3076	<i>Ancram</i> [Iron works.]	52
Austerlitz	2355	<i>Austerlitz</i> ; †	20
		3 <i>Green River</i> ;	26
		<i>Spencertown</i> . †	27
Claverack	2213	3 <i>Claverack</i> ;	32
		<i>Churchtown</i> .	36
Canaan	2079	<i>Canaan</i> . †	25
		<i>Chatham 4 Corners</i> ; †	22
Chatham †	3378	<i>Federal Stores</i> ,	18
		<i>Mosher's Mills</i> ;	20
		<i>New Britain</i> .	23
		<i>Clermont</i> ; †	
Clermont	1164	<i>Clermont-House</i> .	48
Germantown	391	<i>East-Camp</i> .	50
Ghent	2379	<i>Ghent</i> . †	
Hudson	4360	1 HUDSON [city,] <i>two wards</i> ,	30
		6 churches, and 2900 inhab. } * †	
Hillsdale †	2511	<i>Nobletown</i> .	33
Kinderhook	3913	2 <i>Kinderhook</i> ; †	20
		<i>Kinderhook Landing</i> ; †	22
		<i>Columbiaville</i> (a)	
Livingston †	1933	3 <i>Johnstown</i> ; †	40
		<i>Oak-Hill</i> .	37
New-Lebanon	2227	3 <i>New-Lebanon</i> ; †	28
		<i>New-Lebanon Springs</i> ;	29
		<i>Two Shaker Villages</i> ;	
		<i>Moffit's Store</i> , P. O. †	
Taghconick	3600	<i>Taghconick Flatts</i> ;	42
		<i>Unity Mills</i> ;	
		<i>Linlithgow</i> .	

(a) Part of this village is within the limits of Hudson.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY

Is bounded N. by Montgomery Co. E. by Schenectady and Albany counties, S. E. by Greene Co. S. and S. W. by Delaware Co. and W. by Otsego Co. and contains 23,154 *inhabitants*, of whom 302 are slaves.

Rivers, Creeks, &c.—Part of Schoharie creek, Cobels kill, Fox creek, and other streams: together with the little lake Utsayanthey, and the head-water of the Cookquago Branch of Delaware river.

Mountains, &c.—Part of the Catskill mountains.

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Blenheim †	1326	<i>North Blenheim</i> —	43
		late Breakabben. } †	
Broome	2680	3 <i>Livingstonville</i> ; †	36
		<i>Gilboa</i> . †	41
Cobelskill †	2440	<i>Lawyersville</i> . †	40
Carlisle †	1583		
Jefferson	1573	<i>Strasburgh</i> .	
Middleburgh	3782	3 <i>Middleburgh Bridge</i> ; †	38
		<i>West Middleburgh</i> . †	44
Schoharie	3320	1 <i>Schoharie</i> [C. H.] * †	34
		2 <i>Esperance</i> [inc.] at } †	26
		<i>Schoharie Bridge</i> ;	
Sharon	3932	3 <i>Sloansville</i> . †	30
		<i>Beekmanville</i> .	
Summit	1468		

RENSSELAER COUNTY

Is bounded N. by Washington Co.—E. by Vermont and Massachusetts.—S. by Columbia Co. and W. by Hudson's river, which separates it from Albany and Saratoga counties; and contains 40,153 *inhabitants*, of whom 433 are slaves.

Rivers, Creeks, &c.—Part of Hudson's river, and part of Hosick river; Poes-ten-kill, Wynans-kill, Little Hook creek, Quacken-kill, Tomhanick creek, Sankanissick creek, Moordenaars-kill, Tackewassick-kill, Tierken-kill, &c. Sand-lake, &c. &c.

Mountains, &c.—Petersburgh and Hosick mountains.

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Berlin	1936	3 <i>Berlin</i> , †	15
Brunswick	2318		11
Greenbush	2764	{ 3 <i>Greenbush</i> [inc.] † <i>Bath</i> ; U. S. Cantonment.	1 1 2
Grafton	1611		17
Hosick †	3372	{ 3 <i>Hosick Falls</i> ; <i>Hosick 4 Corners</i> ; Mapletown.	30 29 33
Lansingburgh	2035	{ 2 <i>Lansingburgh</i> [inc.] † with 4 churches. } †	3
Nassau	2373	{ 3 <i>Nassau</i> ; † Brainerd's Bridge. †	11
Petersburgh †	2243	{ <i>Rensselaer's Mills</i> . <i>Pittstown</i> ; †	25 21
Pittstown	3372	{ <i>Tomhanick</i> . †	13
Stephentown †	2593		22
Sand Lake	3302	{ 3 <i>Sand Lake</i> ; † 3 <i>Rensselaer</i> ; <i>Poestenkill</i> .	10 12
Schodack	3493	{ <i>Schodack Landing</i> ; † <i>Castleton</i> . †	9 3
Schaghticoke †	2522	{ 3 <i>Schaghticoke Point</i> ; <i>Spiegel-Town</i> . <i>Four Wards</i> —and 6 churches ;	20 11 6
TROY [city] * †	5264	{ Mount Ida Falls ; <i>Wynans-kill</i> .	7 5

CLINTON COUNTY

Is bounded N. by Lower Canada—E. by Lake Champlain, which separates it from Vermont—S. by Essex Co. and W. by Franklin county ; and contains 12,070 *inhabitants*, of whom 2 are slaves.

Rivers, &c.—Big and Little Chazy rivers, Little Sable river, Saranac river, part of Great Sable river, &c.

Lakes, Bays, &c.—Part of Lake Champlain, Chateaugay lake, the pond at Chazy head, Cumberland Bay in Lake Champlain, &c.

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Beekmantown	1340		
Champlain	1616	{ 2 <i>Champlain</i> ; † Point au Fer ; Rouse's Point.	192 196
Chazy	2313	{ 3 <i>Chazy</i> ; † <i>Duerville</i> .	136 130
Mooers	567		190
Plattsburgh	3519	{ 1 <i>Plattsburgh</i> [inc.] * † <i>Salmon River</i> ; Cumberland Head ; Crab Island.	170 166
Peru †	2710	{ 3 <i>Union Village</i> ; <i>Hackstaff's Mills</i> ; Peru Landing ; Valcour Island.	162 163

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Is bounded N. W. by Lake George, which separates it from Warren Co.—N. by Essex Co. and by Poultney river, which separates it from Vermont—E. by Lake Champlain and Vermont—S. by Rensselaer Co.—W. by Hudson's river (which separates it from Saratoga Co.) and by Warren Co. and contains 38,331 *inhabitants*, of whom 150 are slaves.

Rivers, Creeks, &c.—Part of Hudson's, Poultney, Pawlet and Hosick rivers; Batten-kill river; [North] Wood creek; Moses, East, White, and Black creeks, part of Half Way brook, &c.

Lakes, &c.—Part of Lakes George and Champlain, Big Pond, South Bay, &c.

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Argyle	2811	{ 3 <i>Argyle</i> ; †	45
		Fort Miller. †	43
Cambridge	2491	{ Cambridge; †	35
		Buskirk's Bridge. †	
Easton †	3051	Part of Union Village.	33
Fort-Ann	2911	3 <i>Fort-Ann</i> [inc.] †	60
Fort-Edward	1613	<i>Fort-Edward</i> . †	52
Greenwich †	3197	{ 2 <i>Union Village</i> [inc.]	31
		<i>Franklinton</i> .	35
		<i>Granville</i> ; †	60
Granville	3727	{ 3 <i>Fairvale</i> , or North-Granville. †	61
		<i>South-Granville</i> .	55
Hampton	963		70
Hartford †	2493	{ <i>East Hartford</i> ;	
		<i>West Hartford</i> .	54
Hebron †	2754	West Hebron. †	52
Jackson †	2004		
Kingsbury †	2203	{ 2 <i>Sandy-Hill</i> [inc.] * †	52
		<i>Kingsbury</i> .	
Putnam	892	Hutton's Bush.	76
Salem	2985	1 <i>Salem</i> [inc.] * †	46
Whitehall	2341	2 <i>Whitehall</i> [inc.] †	70
White-Creek	2377	{ <i>Little White-creek</i> ;	36
		<i>Walloomsoick</i> .	

WARREN COUNTY

Is bounded N. by Essex Co.—E. by Lake George and Washington Co.—S. by Hudson's river and Saratoga Co. and W. by Hamilton Co. and contains 9,453 *inhabitants*, of whom 7 are slaves.

Rivers, Creeks, &c.—Part of Hudson's river, part of the North branch of the same, part of Schroon river, part of East Stoney creek, part of Half Way brook, &c.

Lakes, &c.—Part of Lake George, part of Schroon lake; Brandt lake, Friends lake, Loon lake, French pond, &c.

Mountains, &c.—Crane's mountain, Canada and Oak mountains, North West Bay and Tongue mountains, the mountains around Lake George, and much other mountainous country.

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Athol	570		67
Bolton †	1087	Narrows of Lake George.	70
		{ 1 <i>Caldwell</i> ; * †	62
Caldwell	723	{ Fort George, and }	
		Fort Wm. Henry. }	
Chester †	1013	{ 3 <i>Chester</i> .	63
		Natural Stone Bridge.	90
Hague †	514		88
Johnsbury	727		35
Luzerne †	1430		55
Queensbury	2433	2 <i>Glen's Falls</i> . †	63
Warrensburgh	356		73

SARATOGA COUNTY

Is bounded N. by Warren and Washington Counties, N. and E. by Hudson's river, which separates it from Washington Co. S. by Mohawk river, (which separates it from Albany and a part of Schenectady Co.) and also by the north line of Schenectady Co. and W. by Montgomery and Hamilton Co's. and contains 36,052 inhabitants, of whom 123 are slaves.

Rivers, Creeks, &c.—Part of Hudson's, Mohawk, and Sacondaga rivers; Kayaderassoras, Fish, and Glowegee creeks; part of Chuctenunda creek; Snock kill, Anthony's kill, Dwars kill, Mourn kill, part of Aelplaats kill, &c.

Lakes, &c.—Saratoga, Long, and Round Lakes; Owl Pond, &c.

Mountains, &c.—The Kayaderassoras mountains, and other hilly country in the northern parts of the county.

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Ballston	2047	3 Ballston; † Ballston Hill (old C. H.) Burnt Hills.	23
Concord †	571		
Charlton	1953	3 Charlton. †	24
Corinth	1490		
Edinburgh †	1469		55
Greenfield †	3024		57
Galway	2579	Galway. †	33
Hadley	793	Hadley, at Jessup's Landing. †	56
		The Borough;	17
		Middletown; †	13
Halfmoon	4024	Ridersville; †	
		Newtown;	
		Clifton Park.	14
Malta †	1513	Dunning-Street. †	25
Milton	2779	2 Ballston Spa [inc.] * †	26
		3 Milton.	29
Moreau †	1549	Baker's Falls.	51
Northumberland †	1279	Palmertown. †	44
Providence †	1515		34
		3 Stillwater [inc.] †	22
		3 Mechanicksville; †	13
Stillwater	2321	Rogers's Mills; †	
		Ketchum's Corners; †	
		Bemus's Heights.	
Saratoga †	2233	Schuylersville. †	
Saratoga Springs	1909	2 Saratoga Springs. †	32
Waterford	1134	1 Waterford [inc.] †	9
Wilton	1293		

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Is bounded N. by Canada, (and reaching St. Lawrence river on its N. W. corner,) E. by Clinton Co. S. and E. by Essex Co. S. by Essex and Hamilton Counties, and W. by St. Lawrence Co. and contains 4,439 inhabitants, but no slaves.

Rivers, Creeks, &c.—Salmon river, Little Salmon river, East branch of St. Regis river, part of St. Regis (main) river, and the head waters of Rackett river, Trout river, Chateaugay river; with Saranac lake, part of Tupper's lake, and several other small lakes and ponds.

[Much mountainous country in the south part of the county.]

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Bangor †	370		230
Chateaugay	323	2 Chateaugay; †	210
		Chateaugay 4 Corners.	
Constable †	637		221
Dickinson	195	Moirs. †	225
		2 French Mills; †	235
Fort Covington	979	3 Fort Covington; †	234
		Part of St. Regis Village.	240
Malone	1130	1 Malone. * †	220

ESSEX COUNTY

Is bounded N. by Franklin and Clinton Counties, E. by Lake Champlain, which separates it from Vermont, S. by Warren Co. and W. by Hamilton and Franklin Counties; and contains 12,811 *inhabitants*, of whom 3 are slaves.

Rivers, Creeks, &c.—Part of Great Sable river and its branches, Schroon river, part of Hudson North Branch, Boquet river, Gilliland's Creek, the Outlet of Lake George, &c.

Lakes, Bays, &c.—Part of Lake Champlain, a small part of Lake George, part of Schroon lake, Paradox lake, Auger, Rattlesnake, and Worm Pond, &c. Bay of Peru and North West Bay, both in Lake Champlain. [The pond or small lake at the *Head of Hudson's river* lies in the west part of Essex and in the corner of Franklin.]

Mountains, &c.—Great part of the Peruvian mountains, so called; the Giant of the Valley; Whiteface Mountain; and much hilly country.

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Chesterfield †	667	{ Adgate's Falls;	158
Crownpoint †	1522	{ Schuyler's Island.	
Danville (a)		{ Fort Crownpoint.	128
		{ (a) Population included in Jay.	
Elizabethtown	889	{ 1 Elizabethtown (C. H.) } * †	180
		{ at Pleasant-Valley; }	
		{ Valley Forge.	
Essex	1225	{ 2 Essex; †	
		{ Brookfield; †	139
		{ Split Rock. †	
Jay	1647	{ 3 Jay. †	150
		{ Elba Iron Works;	142
Keene †	605	{ Great Plains;	
		{ The Flatts.	
Lewis †	779	{ Mount Discovery.	156
Minerva	271	{ Dominick.	
Moriah	842	{ Moriah; †	
Schroon †	888	{ Pendleton.	115
		{ 3 Ticonderoga; †	112
Ticonderoga	1493	{ Fort Ticonderoga;	
		{ Mount Defiance;	
		{ Mount Hope.	
Westport	1095	{ 3 Westport. †	180
Willsborough	888	{ 3 Willsborough. †	145

BROOME COUNTY

Is bounded N. by Courtlandt Co. E. and N. by Chenango Co. E. by Delaware Co. and river; S. by Pennsylvania, and W. by Tioga Co. and contains 14,343 *inhabitants*, of whom 25 are slaves.

Rivers, Creeks, &c.—Part of the Delaware, Susquehannah, Chenango, Tioughniogha and Otseick rivers: part of Owego creek: Nanticoke, Oghquago, and Chocoanut creeks.

[Some mountainous country.]

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Berkshire †	1502	{ Westville.	160
Chenango	2626	{ Binghamton [inc.]— } * †	148
		{ at Chenango Point; }	
Colesville (a)		{ 3 Colesville; †	125
		{ Harpersville. †	121
Lisle	3053	{ 3 Lisle; †	182
		{ Chenango Forks. †	
Owego	1741	{ 2 Owego. †	170
Sanford (a)		{ Randolph. †	127
		{ Union; †	150
Union	2037	{ Nanticoke; †	154
		{ Chocoanut.	
Windsor (a) †	3354	{ 3 Oghquago. †	128

(a) The population of Sanford and Colesville is included in that of Windsor.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Is bounded N. by Hamilton Co.—E. by Saratoga Co.—S. by Schenectady, Schoharie, and Otsego Counties, and W. by Herkimer Co. and contains 37,569 *inhabitants*, of whom 349 are slaves.

Rivers, Creeks, &c.—Part of Mohawk river, part of Sacandaga river, part of Schoharie river or creek, part of East Canada creek, Garoga creek, Stoney creek, Otsego creek, Chuc-tununda creek, West Stoney creek, Canajoharie creek, Nowadaga creek, &c.

Lakes, Ponds, &c.—Lakes or ponds at the head waters of East Canada and Garoga creeks, and other ponds in the north west part of the county.

[Some part of the country is *mountainous*, near the Mohawk, and in the north west part of the county.]

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Amsterdam	3171	3 <i>Amsterdam</i> ; †	27
		Fort Johnson.	30
Broadalbin †	2428	<i>Fonda's Bush</i> .	38
		3 <i>Foorheisville</i> ; †	40
Charleston †	5365	<i>Smithstown</i> ;	
		<i>Corrystown</i> . †	
		3 <i>Canajoharie</i> ; †	50
Canajoharie	4677	<i>Bowman's creek</i> ; †	
		<i>Frey's Bush</i> .	
		<i>Florida</i> ; †	35
Florida	2745	<i>Warren's Bush</i> ;	
		Fort Hunter—at	
		Old Mohawk Town. }	38
		1 <i>Johnstown</i> [inc.] * †	41
		3 <i>Coughnawaga</i> ; †	59
Johnstown	6527	<i>Kingsborough</i> ;	45
		<i>Tripe's Hill</i> ;	37
		<i>Albany Bush</i> ;	
		<i>The Nose</i> .	
		2 <i>Rauersonsville</i> [inc.] †	42
Mayfield	2025	<i>Mayfield</i> . †	
		<i>Fort Plain</i> ;	55
Minden †	1954	<i>Otsego</i> .	
		3 <i>Northampton</i> —at }	
		the Fish House ; } †	44
Northampton	1291	<i>Cranberry Creek</i> ; †	
		<i>Mount Joy</i> ;	
		<i>Great Fly</i> (or <i>Vlaic</i> .)	
Oppenheim	3045	<i>St. Johnsville</i> . †	57
		2 <i>Palatine</i> ; †	54
		3 <i>Stone Arabia</i> ;	52
Palatine	3936	<i>Palatine-Bridge</i> ; †	50
		<i>Ephrata</i> ;	51
		<i>Lasselsville</i> . †	43
Stratford	407		60

HAMILTON COUNTY

Is bounded N. by St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties—E. by Essex, Warren and Saratoga Counties—S. by Montgomery and Herkimer Counties, and W. by Herkimer Co. and contains 1,251 *inhabitants*, of whom 2 are slaves—[in 1814, only 556 souls.]

Rivers, Lakes, &c.—Head waters of Rackett, Moose, Sacandaga, and Jessup's rivers; head waters of some branches of Hudson's river ; Pisecka river, and many creeks. Long, Pisecka, Pleasant, Oxbow, and other lakes and ponds.

[A great deal of high and *mountainous* country.]

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Hope	603		
Lake-Pleasant	312	1 <i>Lake-Pleasant</i> . †	66
Wells	331		

[*Note*.—This county was set off from Montgomery in 1816, but is not to be *organized*, or act separately, till it shall contain 1288 taxable inhabitants, qualified to vote for members of assembly—until which time, it remains under the jurisdiction of Montgomery.

OTSEGO COUNTY

Is bounded N. by Oneida, Herkimer, and Montgomery Counties—E. by Schoharie Co.—S. E. and S. by Charlotte and Susquehanna rivers, which separate it from Delaware Co.—and W. by Unadilla river, which separates it from Chenango and Madison Counties; and contains 44,356 *inhabitants*, of whom 16 are slaves.

Rivers, Creeks, &c.—Part of Susquehanna, Unadilla, and Charlotte rivers; and Butternut, Otego, Shenevas, Cherry-Valley, Oaks, Fly, and Wharton creeks, &c.

Lakes.—Otego Lake, and Caniaderago or Schuyler's Lake.

[Considerable *mountainous* country.]

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Burlington	2457	3 Burlington. †	77
Butternuts	1601	{ 3 Butternuts; †	90
		Louisville.	
Cherry-Valley	3634	2 Cherry-Valley [inc.] †	59
Decatur †	903		59
Exeter †	1430		
Edmeston †	1341	Mount Edmeston.	34
Hartwick	2579	{ 3 Hartwick; †	70
		Peth.	
Laurens	2074	3 Laurens. †	78
Middlefield †	2570	Clarksville. †	61
Milford	2505	{ 3 Milford; †	
		Milfordville. †	71
Maryland †	1439	Cromhorn Hills.	64
New-Lisbon †	2221	Garratsville. †	31
		{ 1 Cooperstown [inc.] * †	64
		3 Oakville; †	
Otego	4186	Schuyler's Lake;	
		Hopeville; †	67
		Pierstown;	
		Fly Creek.	
Otego †	1416		
Plainfield †	1611	Loydsville. †	76
Pittsfield †	830		31
Richfield †	1772		72
Springfield	2065	Springfield. †	58
Unadilla	2194	{ 3 Unadilla; †	100
		Hamburgh. †	
Worcester †	1932	Shenevas Flats.	56
Westford †	1526		57

COURTLANDT COUNTY

Is bounded N. by Onondaga Co.—E. by Madison and Chenango Counties—S. by Broome Co.—and W. by Tompkins and Cayuga Co's.—and contains 16,507 *inhabitants*, of whom 3 are slaves.

Rivers, Creeks, &c.—The Tioughniogha river, (or Great West branch of the Chenango) and its branches; part of Otselick river; part of Skaneateles lake, &c.

[Some *hilly* country.]

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Cincinnatus †	385		133
Freetown	663		
Harrison	307	3 Harrison. †	140
		{ 1 Homer; †	145
Homer	5054	2 Courtlandt Village; * †	144
		Port-Watson.	143
Preble †	1257		148
Scott	755		153
Solon †	1262		134
Truxton	2956	3 Truxton. †	140
Virgil †	2411		154
Willet	457		137

HERKIMER COUNTY

Is bounded N. by St. Lawrence Co.—E. by Hamilton and Montgomery Counties—S. by Otsego Co.—and W. by Oneida and Lewis Counties; and contains 31,017 *inhabitants*, of whom 72 are slaves.

Rivers, Creeks, &c.—Part of Mohawk river; West Canada creek and branches; part of East Canada creek; the head waters of Black, Independence, Beaver, and Moose rivers; the head waters of one branch of Oswegatchie river, and of Unadilla river, &c.

[Some *mountainous* country north of the Mohawk.]

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Columbia †	2051		74
Danube †	3137	{ Van Horne's Mills;	63
		{ Old Indian Castle.	63
Fairfield	2610	{ 2 <i>Fairfield</i> ; †	76
		{ <i>Eaton's Bush</i> .	
Frankfort †	1860		
Germanflats	2665	{ <i>Germanflats</i> —at }	
		{ Fort Herkimer. } †	75
		{ 1 <i>Herkimer</i> [inc.] * †	77
Herkimer	3055	{ 2 <i>Little-Falls</i> [inc.] †	70
		{ Shell's Bush.	
		{ Norwich Society;	
		{ Summer Society;	
Litchfield †	1729	{ Litchfield Springs.	38
Manheim †	1777		59
Newport	1746	{ 3 <i>Newport</i> ; †	32
		{ <i>Middletown</i> . †	81
Norway	1612	3 <i>Norway</i> . †	92
Russia †	1685		100
Salisbury †	1433	{ Yankey Bush.	78
		{ Pine Bush.	75
Schuyler	1337		86
Warren †	2013	<i>Little-Lakes</i> .	64
Winfield	1752	Winfield.	82

TIOGA COUNTY

Is bounded N. by Steuben and Tompkins Counties, E. by Broome County, S. by Pennsylvania, and W. by Steuben County, and contains 16,971 *inhabitants*, of whom 101 are slaves.

Rivers, Creeks, &c.—Part of Susquehannah and Tioga rivers; Cayuta, Butler's, Newtown, and Cattaraugus creeks; and part of Owego and other creeks.

[Some *mountainous* country.]

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Caroline †	1603	{ 3 <i>Speedsville</i> ; †	176
		{ Cantine's Settlement.	
Cayuta	1339		125
Candor †	1655		
Chemung †	1327		198
		{ 3 <i>Catherinestown</i> ; †	208
		{ Johnson's Settlement; †	
		{ Mallory's Settlement;	
		{ Dutch Settlement. †	
Catherines	2478		
Danby †	2001		
Elmira †	2945	{ 1 <i>Newtown</i> ; * †	210
		{ Big Flatts. †	
		{ 2 <i>Spencer</i> ; * †	190
Spencer	125	{ Spencer-Corners. †	190
Tioga	1316	<i>Smithborough</i> . †	180

ONEIDA COUNTY

Is bounded N. by Oswego and Lewis Counties—E. by Herkimer Co.—S. by Otsego and Madison Counties—S. W. and W. by Madison Co. and Lake Oneida, and W. by Oswego Co. and contains 50,997 *inhabitants*, of whom 9 are slaves.

Rivers, Creeks, &c.—Part of Oneida creek, and part of Mohawk and Black rivers; part of (great) Fish creek, with all its western branches; Oriskany creek; part of West Canada creek; (West) Wood creek; Nine Mile creek; Cincinnati creek; Saghdequada (Saghquate, or Saughquoit) creek; Skenandoa creek, &c.

Lakes, &c.—Part of Oneida Lake.

[No *mountains*, and but little hilly country.]

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Augusta	2771	<i>Augusta</i> ; †	112
		New-Stockbridge, } (Indian Settlement.) }	114
Boonville	1291	<i>Boonville.</i> †	120
Bridgewater	1533	<i>Bridgewater.</i> †	85
Camden †	1294	<i>Taberg.</i> †	
Deerfield	2346	<i>Deerfield.</i>	92
Florence	640		
Floyd	1498		104
Lee	2186		113
		3 <i>Clinton</i> —seat of } Hamilton College. } †	102
		<i>Paris-Hill</i> ; †	104
Paris	6707	<i>Hanover</i> ;	106
		<i>Saughquoit</i> ; †	
		Paris Furnace ; †	93
		<i>Brothertown</i> (Ind. Vil.)	
		Manchester. †	
Remsen †	912		117
Rome	3569	2 <i>Rome</i> —on the site } of Fort Stanwix. } [inc.] * †	103
		<i>Wright's Settlement.</i>	
Sangerfield	2011	3 <i>Waterville</i> ;	96
		<i>Sangerfield</i> (centre.) †	94
Steuben	1461	<i>Steuben.</i> †	
Trenton	2617	3 <i>Trenton</i> —alias } Oldenvarneveldt. } [inc.] †	103
Utica	2972	1 <i>Utica</i> —on the site of } Fort Schuyler, (C. C. } [inc.] †	93
		O.) with 4 churches. }	
Vernon	2707	3 <i>Vernon</i> ; †	110
		<i>Oneida Castleton</i> (Ind. Vil.) } †	114
		and P. O. called "Oneida." }	
		<i>Verona</i> ; †	112
		<i>Skenandoa</i> ; †	115
Verona	2447	Fort Royal—at } Wood creek Landing ; }	121
		Fort Bull ;	
		Fort Riekey.	
Vienna †	1307		125
Westmoreland	2791	<i>Hampton.</i> †	107
		2 <i>Whitesborough</i> [inc.] * †	96
Whitestown	5219	3 <i>New-Hartford</i> ; †	96
		<i>Middle Settlement</i> ;	93
		<i>Oriskany.</i> †	102
Western †	2237	<i>Elmer's.</i> †	116

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Is bounded N. W. by St. Lawrence river and the Thousand Islands, N. and N. E. by St. Lawrence Co. E. by Lewis Co. S. by Oneida Co. and W. by Lake Ontario; and contains 32,952 *inhabitants*, of whom 5 are slaves.

Rivers, Creeks, &c.—Part of Black, Indian, and Oswegatchie rivers; Chaumont river; Stoney Creek, North Big Sandy creek, South Big Sandy creek, Perch creek, &c.

Lakes, Bays, &c.—Part of Lake Ontario; several small lakes near Indian river; Hungry Bay, Chaumont Bay, Black river Bay, Sackett's Harbour, Henderson's Harbour, &c.

Islands.—Part of the 1000 Islands, and those mentioned below.

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Adams	2467	3 <i>Adams</i> . †	160
Alexandria (a)		{ <i>Alexandria</i> ;	200
		Grand, Wolf, and other Islands.	
Antwerp †	1319	<i>Orbow</i> . †	180
Brownville	3990	3 <i>Brownville</i> . †	175
Champion	2080	<i>Champion</i> . †	160
		{ <i>Ellisburgh</i> ; †	155
Ellisburgh	3531	<i>Wardwell</i> ; †	
		<i>Ellisville</i> .	
Hounsfield	3429	{ 1 <i>Sackett's Harbour</i> [inc.] †	176
		Fort Tompkins and } Madison Barracks. }	
Henderson	1919	{ 4 <i>Naples</i> —at } †	180
		Henderson Harbour. }	
		Stoney and Galloop Islands.	
Le Ray	2944	4 <i>Le Raysville</i> . †	175
Lorraine †	1112		
		{ Carlton Island ; †	200
		4 <i>Cape Vincent</i> , at } †	196
Lyme	1724	Gravelly Point ; }	
		Port Putnam ;	
		<i>Chaumont</i> ; †	185
		Grenadier and Fox Islands.	
Orleans (a)			
Panelia †	1342	<i>Williamstown</i> . †	174
Philadelphia (a)		{ <i>Teresa</i> , at the High Falls ;	184
		<i>Friends' Settlement</i> .	178
Rodman	1735	4 <i>Whitesville</i> .	
Rutland †	1946	<i>Tylersville</i> .	768
Watertown	2766	2 <i>Watertown</i> , [inc.] * †	171
Wilna †	643	4 <i>Carthage</i> . †	158

(a) These 3 towns were taken from Brownville, since the census of 1820.

LEWIS COUNTY

Is bounded N. by St. Lawrence Co. E. by Herkimer Co. S. by Oneida Co. W. by Oneida Co. and W. and N. W. by Jefferson Co. and contains 9,227 *inhabitants* and no slaves.

Rivers, Creeks, &c.—Part of Black and Moose rivers; parts of Independence and Beaver rivers; the head waters of (Great) Fish creek, and of Indian river, Great Salmon creek, and Mohawk river; the head waters of one branch of Oswegatchie river; Deer creek, Otter creek, &c. with some small lakes or ponds.

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Denmark †	1745	<i>Copenhagen</i> .	150
Harrisburgh †	520		
Lowville	1943	1 <i>Lowville</i> . †	145
Leyden †	1812		
Martinsburgh	1197	2 <i>Martinsburgh</i> . * †	142
Pinckney †	507		
		{ 3 <i>Turin</i> ; †	135
Turin	1812	The High Falls ;	
		Coxeville.	
Watson (a)			

(a) Taken from Leyden in 1821.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Is bounded N. W. and N. by St. Lawrence river, E. by Franklin Co. S. by Hamilton and Herkimer Co's. and S. W. by Herkimer, Lewis, and Jefferson counties; and contains 16,037 *inhabitants*, of whom 8 are slaves.

Rivers, Creeks, &c.—Part of St. Lawrence (or Iroquois) river; Oswegatchie, Grass, Racket, and St. Regis rivers; part of Indian river; and sundry smaller streams.

Lakes, &c.—Black Lake, Cranberry Lake, part of Tupper's lake, and several smaller lakes at the head of Oswegatchie, Grass, and Racket rivers, and near Indian river; Chippeway bay, &c. [Some mountainous country.]

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Canton	1337	Canton; † The Natural Canal.	202
De Kalb	709	De Kalb—late } Williamstown. } †	200
Fowler †	605	Kilkenney. †	
Gouverneur	765	Gouverneur. †	192
Hopkinton	581	Hopkinton. †	225
Louisville	331	Louisville—late } Racketon, at the falls. } †	235
Lisbon	930	Lisbon; † Indian village.	220
Massena	944	Massena; † Chesterfield. †	250
Madrid †	1930	2 Waddington; †	232
Morristown	827	3 Columbia. †	227
Oswegatchie	1661	Morristown. † 1 Ogdensburgh [inc.] * † Fort Van Rensselaer; Fordsville.	198 212
Parishville	594	3 Parishville. †	220
Pierrepont †	235		208
Potsdam	1911	2 Potsdam. †	227
Russel	486	3 Russel; † De Witt. †	190
Rossie	369	3 Rossie [Iron Works;] † Port Madras, on } Chippeway Bay; }	194 206
Stockholm †	822	Part of the 1000 Islands.	230

OSWEGO COUNTY

Is bounded N. by Jefferson Co. E. by Lewis and Oneida Co's. S. by Oneida Lake and river, and Onondaga and Cayuga Co's. and W. by Cayuga Co. and Lake Ontario; and contains 12,374 *inhabitants*, and no slaves.

Rivers and Creeks.—Oswego and Salmon rivers; part of Oneida river, Salmon, Grindstone, Catfish, Little Sandy, Scriba, and other creeks; the head waters of the west branches of Fish creek, &c.

Lakes, &c.—Part of Ontario and Oneida lakes; Fish lake; Sandy creek Bay, Four mile Bay, &c.

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Constantia †	767	3 Rotterdam; † Fort Brewerton.	140
Granby †	555		
Hannibal †	935		160
Mexico †	1590	Mexico Point; } Four Corners. †	177 172
New Haven †	399		180
Orwell †	483		170
Oswego	992	1 Oswego. * †	180
Redfield †	336		
Richland †	2728	2 Pulaski; * Sandy Creek. †	175
Scriba †	741	3 East Oswego; Fort Oswego; Old Fort Ontario.	180
Volney	1691	3 Oswego Falls. †	165
Williamstown. †	652		

CHENANGO COUNTY

Is bounded N. by Madison Co. E. by Unadilla river, which separates it from Otsego Co. and by Delaware Co. S. by Broome Co. and W. by Broome and Cortlandt counties; and contains 31,215 *inhabitants*, of whom 7 are slaves.

Rivers, &c.—Part of the Chenango, Susquehanna, Unadilla, and Otseick rivers. [Some *hilly* country.]

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places	
Bainbridge	2290	{ 3 Bainbridge; † Bettsburgh; † South Bainbridge. †	115 124 38
Columbus †	1805		122
Coventry †	1432		115
German †	2675	South German. †	130
Greene	2590	Greene. †	104
Guilford	2175	{ 3 Guilford; † Mount Upton. †	106
Lancaster	2366	{ 3 Lancaster, late } [inc.] † New Berlin. †	90
Macdonough	739		
Norwich	3257	{ 2 Norwich [inc.] * † North Norwich.	100
Otselick †	526		
Oxford	2317	{ 1 Oxford [inc.] † Knappsburgh. †	110
Pharsalia †	373		114
Plymouth †	1496	Frankville.	107
Preston	1092		108
Sherburne	2590	3 Sherburne. †	98
Smithville	1553		113
Smyrna †	1390		105

STEUBEN COUNTY

Is bounded N. by Ontario Co. E. by Seneca Lake, which separates it from Seneca and Tompkins counties, and by Tioga Co. — S. by Pennsylvania, and W. by Allegany Co. and contains 21,989 *inhabitants*, of whom 46 are slaves.

Rivers, Lakes, Creeks, &c.—Part of Tioga (or Chemung) river; Conhocton and Canisteo rivers; and Mud, Canoe, Tuscarora, Conicodoc, and other creeks; part of Seneca Lake and Crooked Lake; Mad, Loon, and Little lakes, &c.

[Some *mountainous* country.]

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Addison	651		255
Bath	2578	1 Bath [inc.] * †	242
Canisteo	391	3 Canisteo. †	260
Conhocton †	1560		250
Dansville	1565	3 Dansville. †	255
Howard	1140		
Hornellsville (a)		2 Ark Port. †	262
Jersey	912	Jersey.	
Painted-Post	2038	{ 2 Painted-Post; † Campbelltown; † Lindsleytown; † Erwintown.	234
Prattsburgh	1377	3 Prattsburgh. †	232
Pulteney †	1162		220
Reading	3009	{ 3 Reading; † Salubria.	225
Troupsburgh	650		267
Wayne	3607	Roscommon. †	223
Wheeler	793		

(a) Population included in Canisteo, from which this town was erected.

MADISON COUNTY

Is bounded N. by Oneida Lake, and N. E. by Oneida creek, both of which separate it from Oneida Co.—N. E. and N. also, by Oneida Co.—E. by Unadilla river, which separates it from Otsego Co.—S. by Chenango Co. and W. by Courtlandt and Onondaga Counties; and contains 32,203 *inhabitants*, of whom 10 are slaves.

Rivers, Creeks, &c.—The head waters of Chenango river; part of Unadilla, Otseick, and Tioughniogla rivers; Canasara, Cowasselon, and Chitteningo creeks; part of Oneida creek, &c.

Lakes, &c.—Cazenovia Lake, and part of Oneida lake.

[Some *hilly country*.]

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Brookfield	4240	{ <i>Brookfield</i> ; †	93
		{ <i>Beaver Creek</i> . †	
Cazenovia	3909	{ 1 <i>Cazenovia</i> [inc.] †	130
		{ <i>New Woodstock</i> . †	
De Ruyter †	1214		131
Eaton	3121	{ 2 <i>Morrisville</i> [inc.] * †	117
		{ <i>Eaton</i> . †	120
Georgetown †	324		123
Hamilton	2681	{ 2 <i>Hamilton</i> [inc.] †	106
		{ <i>Chenango-Forks</i> . †	
Lebanon †	1940	<i>Smith's Valley</i> . †	114
Lenox	3360	{ 3 <i>Lenox</i> ; †	116
		{ <i>Clockville</i> . †	120
Madison	2420	3 <i>Madison</i> . †	105
Nelson †	2329	{ <i>Erieville</i> ; †	123
		{ <i>Argos</i> . †	125
Smithfield	3333	{ 2 <i>Peterborough</i> ; †	124
		{ 3 <i>Perrysville</i> . †	121
		{ 3 <i>Canasara</i> ; †	124
		{ 3 <i>Chittening</i> ;	127
Sullivan	2932	{ <i>New-Boston</i> ;	123
		{ <i>Cowasselon</i> . †	113

TOMPKINS COUNTY

Is bounded N. by Seneca and Cayuga Counties—E. by Courtlandt Co.—S. by Tioga Co.—and W. by Seneca Lake, which separates it from Steuben Co. and contains 20,681 *inhabitants*, of whom 6 are slaves.

Lakes, Creeks, &c.—Part of Cayuga and Seneca Lakes; Fall, Six Mile, Cascadilla, and other creeks; part of Salmon creek of Cayuga, &c.

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Dryden †	3951		170
Enfield (a)			
Groton	2742	<i>Fall Creek</i> . †	165
Hector †	4012	<i>Peachtown</i> . †	195
		{ 1 <i>Ithaca</i> [inc.] * †	180
Ithaca (a)		{ <i>Ithaca Falls</i> . †	
		{ 2 <i>Ludlowville</i> ; †	132
Lansing	3631	{ <i>Goodwin's Point</i> ;	
		{ <i>Salmon Creek Falls</i> . †	
		{ 2 <i>Tremainsville</i> ; †	183
Ulysses (a) †	6345	{ <i>Jacksonville</i> ; †	
		{ <i>Port-Lawrence</i> . †	135

(a) Population of Enfield and Ithaca included in that of Ulysses, from which they were crected.

ONONDAGA COUNTY

Is bounded N. by Oswego Co. and by Oswego and Oneida rivers, and Oneida Lake, which separate it from Oswego Co.—E. by Madison Co.—S. by Courtlandt Co. and W. by Cayuga Co. and contains 41,467 inhabitants, of whom 59 are Slaves.

Rivers, Creeks, &c.—Part of Seneca, Oswego, and Onondaga rivers; Salina river (or Onondaga Outlet;) Skaneateles Outlet; Onondaga, Nine Mile, Butternut, and Limestone creeks; the head waters of Tioughniogha river; part of Chittenango creek, &c.

Lakes, &c.—Onondaga, Otisco, Skaneateles and Fish lakes; part of Oneida and Cross lakes; the Green lakes or ponds, &c.

[Some *hilly* country.]

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places	
Camillus	5791	3 <i>Elbridge</i> ; †	165
		3 <i>Jordan</i> ;	167
		4 <i>Camillus</i> ; †	155
Cicero †	1303	<i>Ionis</i> . †	
		Bridgeport;	
		Three River Point;	158
Fabius	2494	Chittening-Landing.	
Lysander	1723	4 <i>Fabius</i> . †	147
		4 <i>Baldwinsville</i> ; †	
Manlius	5372	Snow's Bridge.	
		1 <i>Manlius</i> [inc.] (a) †	137
		3 <i>Jamesville</i> ; †	142
		4 <i>Fayetteville</i> ; †	136
		4 <i>Eagleville</i> ;	135
		<i>Orville</i> ; †	141
		<i>Youngsville</i> ;	144
		4 <i>Four Corners</i> ;	
		<i>Manlius Centre</i> ;	140
		Green Lakes;	
Marcellus	6501	Deep Spring.	
		2 <i>Skaneateles</i> ; †	163
		3 <i>Marcellus</i> ; †	157
		4 <i>Clintonville</i> ; †	160
		<i>Borodina</i> ; †	155
Onondaga	5552	<i>Marietta</i> . †	
		2 <i>Onondaga Hollow</i> ; †	147
		3 <i>Onondaga West-Hill</i> ; * †	149
Otisco	1726	<i>Onondaga (Ind.) Castle</i> .	150
		4 <i>Amber</i> . †	155
Pompey	6701	3 <i>Pompey</i> ; †	144
		4 <i>Delphi</i> ; †	136
		<i>Pompey West-Hill</i> ; †	147
		<i>Oran</i> ; †	139
Spafford †	1294	<i>Pompey East Hollow</i> .	
			154
Salina (b)	1814	2 <i>Salina</i> ; †	150
		3 <i>Syracuse</i> ; †	148
		4 <i>Liverpool</i> ; †	153
		4 <i>Geddesburgh</i> ; †	151
Tully †	1194	<i>Corinth</i> .	
		<i>Tully-Flats</i> .	152

(a) This village was once called "Derne"—then "Manlius Square"—but now "Maulius" only.

(b) The Great Salt Springs are in this town, around the Onondaga Lake, in and near its margin.

CAYUGA COUNTY

Is bounded N. by Lake Ontario—E. and N. E. by Oswego Co.—E. by Onondaga and Courtlandt Co's.—S. by Tompkins Co. and W. by Seneca Co. and Cayuga Lake, which separates a part of it from the said Co. and contains 38,397 *inhabitants*, of whom 48 are slaves.

Rivers, Creeks, &c.—Part of Seneca river; Owasco Outlet; part of (Cayuga) Salmon creek; Owasco Inlet, and other creeks.

Lakes, &c.—Owasco Lake; part of Ontario, Cayuga, Skaneateles, and Cross Lakes—Duck and other ponds, and Nine Mile Bay.

[Valuable Salt Springs.]

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Aurelius	7923	{ 1 <i>Auburn</i> [inc.] * †	170
		{ 2 <i>Cayuga</i> ; †	179
		{ Union Springs. †	182
Brutus	3579	{ 3 <i>Brutus</i> —at	172
		{ Weed's Basin. } †	
Cato †	4021	4 <i>Cato-Corners</i> .	
Conquest (a) †			
		{ 4 <i>King's Ferry</i> ; †	185
Genoa	2585	{ <i>Genoa</i> (late Tetertown); †	180
		{ Indian-Fields. †	
Ira (a)			
Locke	2559	3 <i>Locke</i> . †	170
		{ 2 <i>Bucksville</i> ; †	173
Mentz	3010	{ 2 <i>Montezuma</i> ; †	176
		{ 3 <i>Throopsville</i> . †	171
Owasco †	1290		168
Sempronius †	5033	{ 4 <i>Montville</i> ; †	163
		{ Kelloggsville; †	
		{ 4 <i>Moravia</i> . †	164
		{ 2 <i>Aurora</i> ; †	188
Scipio †	2105	{ 4 <i>Levana</i> ; †	184
		{ Poplar Ridge; †	178
		{ North Scipio; †	
		{ Cayuga Castle.	
Sterling †	792		165
Victory (a)			

(a) The population of these three new towns included in that of Cato.

ALLEGANY COUNTY

Is bounded N. by Genesee and Livingston Co's.—E. by Steuben Co.—S. by Pennsylvania, and W. by Cattaraugus and Genesee Co's. and contains 9,330 *inhabitants*, of whom 17 are slaves.

Rivers and Creeks.—Genesee river; Conicoideo and other head waters of Canisteo river (the N. W. branch of the Susquehannah); the head waters of Cattaraugus creek, which falls into Lake Erie: the head waters of Olean, Oswaya, and other creeks, (which fall into the Allegany river, the chief branch of the Ohio); Caneadea, Van Campen's, and other creeks, which fall into the Genesee. [The country, though not mountainous, is of course very high.]

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Alfred	1701		
Almond (a)		(a) [Taken from Alfred.]	
		{ 1 <i>Angelica</i> ; * †	285
Angelica	1510	{ Philipsburgh Mills;	
		{ Belvidere.	
Caneadea	696	Seneca Indian Village.	288
Centreville	421		
Cuba (b)		(b) [Taken from Friendship.]	
Friendship	662		
Hume (c)		(c) [Taken from Pike.]	
Independence (a)		(a) [Taken from Alfred.]	
Nunda	1183	2 <i>Nunda</i> .	281
Ossian	921		
Pike	1622		
Rushford	609		

SENECA COUNTY

Is bounded N. by Lake Ontario, E. by Cayuga Co. and Lake, S. by Tompkins Co. and W. by Seneca Lake, which separates it from Ontario Co. and also by said Co. and contains 23,819 *inhabitants*, of whom 84 are slaves.

Rivers & Creeks.—Seneca Outlet, part of Seneca river, part of Canandaigua (or Clyde) river; Tuckeyhammock creek, &c.

Lakes, Bays, &c.—Part of Ontario, Cayuga, and Seneca Lakes; Port Bay, East Bay, Little Sodus Bay, and part of Great Sodus Bay, all in Lake Ontario. [Several *Salt Springs*.]

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Covert	3439	{ 4 <i>Farmer</i> ; † Ingersoll's Store. †	196
Fayette	2869	{ 4 <i>Sawyace</i> ; Canoga Springs.	137 190
Galen †	2979	{ 3 <i>Clyde</i> —late Lauraville, at the Block House; } † <i>Galen Salt Works</i> .	186
Junius †	5113	{ 1 <i>Waterloo</i> ; * † 3 <i>Seneca-Falls</i> ; † 4 <i>West Cayuga</i> ; Crane Town.	187 182 180
Ovid	2654	{ 2 <i>Ovid</i> [inc.] † Bailey Town.	205
Romulus †	3698	{ 3 <i>Lancaster</i> ; † 4 <i>Apple Town</i> ; Plymouth; De Mott's Store. †	200
Wolcott †	2867	{ 3 <i>Port Glasgow</i> ; † <i>Adams's Mills</i> ; Port Bay; Wolcott East; † Sloop Landing.	202 205

LIVINGSTON COUNTY

Is bounded N. by Monroe Co. E. by Ontario Co. S. by Steuben and Allegany Counties, and W. by Genesee Co. and contains 18,444 *inhabitants*. (*a*)

Rivers, Creeks, Lakes, &c.—Part of Genesee river; part of Honeoye Outlet; Canaseraga, Casequa, and Canesus Creeks; and the head waters of Conhoc-ton river; Canesus Lake, and part of Hemlock Lake.

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Avon (<i>a</i>)	1933	2 <i>Aron</i> . †	130
Caledonia (<i>a</i>)	2645	{ 3 <i>Caledonia</i> —at Big Spring. } †	240
Geneseo	1592	1 <i>Geneseo</i> . * †	238
Groveland †	1273	3 <i>Williamsburgh</i> .	240
Lima	1963	3 <i>Lima</i> . †	225
Livonia	2427	<i>Livonia</i> . †	228
Leicester †	1331	2 <i>Moscow</i> . †	243
Mount Morris	1002	3 <i>Mount Morris</i> . †	245
Sparta †	1475		248
Springwater	1154		230
York †	1729	Canewagus Reservation.	241

(*a*) No slaves, unless a small portion of the 35 in Genesee before the division: and the town of Avon now includes a part of the population of Rush in addition to the numbers set against it—on the other hand, the population set against Caledonia includes all that of Wheatland in Monroe County, as the *census* was taken before the division.

ONTARIO COUNTY

Is bounded N. by Lake Ontario, E. by Seneca Co. and Seneca Lake, S. by Steuben Co. and W. by Livingston and Monroe counties, and contains 61,185 *inhabitants*, and no slaves. (a)

Lakes, &c.—Canandaigua, Scameatica, Honeoye, and part of Hemlock lake; part of Seneca Lake which separates part of this Co. from Seneca Co. and part of Crooked and Ontario Lakes.

Rivers, Creeks, &c.—Part of Canandaigua river; Hemlock and Honeoye Outlets; Mud, Flint, Red, and Salmon creeks; the Outlet of Crooked lake, &c.

Bays.—Part of Great Sodus Bay in Lake Ontario.

[Some Salt Springs.]

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Benton †	3357	3 Penn Yan; † Hopetown; Cashong.	206
Bloomfield †	3621	3 West Bloomfield; † East Bloomfield. †	220 215
Bristol †	2429		217
Canandaigua	4680	1 Canandaigua [inc.] } with 3 churches. } * †	208
Farmington †	4214	4 New-Salem; Brownville.	214
Gorham †	3991	Chapin's Mills.	200
Italy	728		
Jerusalem †	1610	Mount Calvary; Friends' Settlement.	210
Lyons	3972	3 Lyons. †	196
Manchester (b)		3 Manchester; † Sulphur Spring.	212
Middlesex †	2718	4 Rushville; † West River. †	209
Milo	2612	Part of Penn Yan. (c)	
Naples	1038	4 Naples. †	216
Ontario †	2233	Inman's Cross Roads. †	224
Phelps †	5688	3 Vienna; † 4 Orleans.	197
Palmyra	3724	3 Palmyra [inc.] †	210
Richmond	2765	Richmond (Hill.) †	225
Seneca	4802	2 Geneva [inc.] } 3 churches. } †	192
Sodus †	2013	3 Troups ville; Arms's Cross Roads. †	211
Victor	2084	Victor. †	218
Williamson †	2521	4 Pultneyville; † Williamson South; † Rogers's Cross Roads. †	216

(a) In 1820 Ontario contained 87,540 *inhabitants*; but in 1821, part of this county and part of Genesee were erected into new counties by the names of Monroe and Livingston, leaving the population of Ontario as above. Genesee county also contained 58,093 *inhabitants* in 1820, but since the above named division, only 40,200, as in the Table of "Progressive Population," ante, page 32, and post, page 64.

(b) The population of this town, which was lately erected from Farmington, is included in that of the latter.

(c) A small part only of this village lies on the south side of the outlet of the Crooked lake, in the town of Milo.

MONROE COUNTY

Is bounded N. by Lake Ontario, E. by Ontario Co. S. by Livingston Co. and W. by Genesee Co. and contains 26,355 *inhabitants*. (a)

Rivers, Lakes, &c.—Genesee river; Gerundegut (or Irondequot) and Stone creeks; part of Black, Allen's, Salmon, Sandy, and other creeks; and Gerundegut and Braddock's Bays, and part of Lake Ontario.

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Brighton	1972	{ 3 <i>Carthage</i> , } (a) †	238
		{ or Clyde; }	
Clarkson	1612	{ <i>Brighton</i> . †	235
Chili (b)		3 <i>Clarkson</i> . †	255
		(b) [Taken from Riga.]	
Gates †	2643	{ 1 <i>Rochester</i> ville [inc.] * †	236
		{ 3 <i>Charlotte</i> ; †	240
		{ <i>Hampton's Landing</i> .	
Henrietta	2181		232
Mendon †	2012		
Ogden	1435		245
Parma †	1342	Braddock's Bay.	248
Penfield	3244	2 <i>Penfield</i> . †	227
Perrinton †	1664		
Pittsford	1532	{ 3 <i>Pittsford</i> ; †	221
		{ Hanford's Landing.	
Rush (a)	1701		231
Riga †	3139	West Pultney.	244
Sweden †	2716	3 <i>Lawrence</i> .	254
Wheatland (a)		<i>Scottsville</i> .	237

(a) Of slaves, the same thing is to be remarked as in the note to Livingston county; the same also, as to the population of Rush and Wheatland. As to Carthage, since both Laura-ville and the river from the junction of Mudcreek with Canandaigua river {or outlet} are now generally called "Clyde," I have set down "Carthage" first, as the proper name still, though this village too is sometimes called "Clyde." But as there is also a Carthage in Jefferson county, and "almost" one in Dutchess, if the Monroe *Carthaginians* themselves still insist, "*Delenda est Carthago*"—esto deleta: and let the *Cludes* perplex and confound each other, or one of them assume a different name, as it may seem meet to those concerned.

NIAGARA COUNTY.

Is bounded N. by Lake Ontario, E. by Genesee Co. S. by Tonnewanta river or creek, which separates it from Erie Co. and W. by Niagara river, which separates it from Upper Canada; and contains 7,322 *inhabitants*. [This County and Erie together contain 15 slaves only.]

Rivers, Lakes, &c.—Part of Niagara and Tonnewanta rivers; Wilkins's, Howell's, Tuscarora, Cayuga, and other creeks; and part of Lake Ontario.

[Some *hilly* country, and sundry *Salt Springs*.]

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Cambria †	1134		310
Hartland	1443	3 <i>Hartland</i> . †	
		{ 1 <i>Lewiston</i> ; (a) †	316
Lewiston	369	{ <i>Tuscarora Villages</i> (Ind.)	312
		{ Five Mile Meadows;	
		{ Fort Gray.	
		{ 3 <i>Manchester</i> ; †	319
		{ Fort Schlosser;	
Niagara	484	{ Niagara Falls; †	320
		{ Navy Island and part }	
		{ of Grand Island. }	320
Porter	350	{ 3 <i>Youngstown</i> ; †	319
		{ Fort Niagara.	320
Royalton	1849	2 <i>Lockport</i> .	296
Wilson	683	3 <i>Eighteen Mile Creek</i> .	200

(a) The seat of the courts not yet being fixed, they sit at present in Lewiston.

GENESEE COUNTY

Is bounded N. by Lake Ontario—E. by Monroe and Livingston Co's.—S. by Allegany and Cattaraugus Co's.—and W. by Erie and Niagara Co's. and contains 40,200 *inhabitants*, of whom (with a small portion in Monroe and Livingston Counties) 35 are slaves.

Lakes, Rivers, &c.—Part of Lake Ontario; Silver Lake, Jefferson Lake, and some smaller lakes; part of Tonnewanta river or creek, with all its head waters; part of Allen, Black, and Cattaraugus creeks; Anyochecca, Oak-Orchard, Johnson, and Sandy creeks; and the head waters of Sulphur-Spring, Ellicott's, and (the three branches of) Buffalo creeks, &c.

[Several valuable *Salt Springs*.]

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Alexander	1496	3 <i>Alexander</i> .	261
Attica	1519	2 <i>Attica</i> . †	264
Batavia	2537	{ 1 <i>Batavia</i> ; * † <i>Tonnewanta</i> (Ind. Vil.)	256 269
Bethany †	1691		254
Bergen †	2438		248
Barre †	1767		
Bennington †	796		
Byron (a) †		(a) [Population included in Bergen.]	
Castile (b)		(b) [Do. do. in Perry.]	
Clarendon (c)		(c) [Do. do. in Sweden, Monroe Co.]	
China	780		
Covington †	2144		
Elba	1338		
Gainesville	1088	3 <i>Gainsville</i> . †	250
Gaines †	1134	3 <i>Oak-Orchard</i> . †	262
Le Roy	2611	2 <i>Le Roy</i> . †	246
Middlebury	1782	3 <i>Middlebury</i> . †	
Murray †	1561	{ <i>Holley</i> ; <i>Sandy-Creek</i> .	253
Orangeville	1556		
Pembroke †	2576	South Pembroke. †	
Perry	2317	3 <i>Perry</i> . †	250
Ridgeway †	1496		268
Sheldon †	387	Loomisville. †	273
Shelby	1158		
Stafford †	2069		
Warsaw	1653	2 <i>Warsaw</i> . †	260

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY

Is bounded N. by Cattaraugus creek, which separates it from Niagara Co. and by Genesee Co.—E. by Allegany Co.—S. by Pennsylvania—and W. by Chautauque Co. and contains 4,090 *inhabitants*, of whom 2 are slaves.

Rivers, Creeks, &c.—Olean river, and part of the Allegany and Connewango rivers: Oswaya, Tusquiatossee, Tunianquant, Oil, Ichsua, Great and Little Valley creeks: part of Cattaraugus creek, &c.

[Considerable *hilly* country.]

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Ellicottville (a)		2 <i>Ellicottville</i> . * †	300
Freedom (a)			
Farmersville (a)			
Great-Valley	271		
Hinsdale (b) †		Oil Spring.	295
Ischua	1453	3 <i>Franklinville</i> . †	
Little-Valley	434	{ <i>Friend's Settlement</i> } at Tunnessassah. }	325
Olean †	1047	1 <i>Hamilton</i> .	300
Perrysburgh	835		
Yorkshire (a)			

(a) (b) The population of the four towns marked (a) is included in that of Ischua—and the population of Hinsdale in that of Olean.

ERIE COUNTY

Is bounded N. by Tonnewanta river or creek, which separates it from Niagara Co. E. by Genesee Co. S. by Cattaraugus river or creek, which separates it from Cattaraugus and Chautauque Co's. and W. by Lake Erie and Niagara river, which separate it from Upper Canada; and contains 15,668 *inhabitants*. [This Co. and Niagara together contain 10 slaves.]

Rivers, Creeks, and Lakes.—Part of Niagara river and Tonnewanta and Cattaraugus creeks; Buffalo creek, (consisting of 3 branches, viz. Seneca, Cayuga, and Cazenove creeks;) Ellicott's, Cauquaga, Two Sisters, Sulphur Spring, Ransom's, Smokes, Conjoekeda, and other creeks.

Islands.—Part of Grand Island, Bird Island, and two other islands, all in Niagara river.

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Amherst	763	2 <i>Williamsville</i> ; † Part of Grand Island.	235
Aurora †	1285		293
Boston	636	<i>Boston</i> . †	310
		1 <i>Buffalo</i> [inc.] * †	296
		2 <i>Black-Rock</i> ; †	296
Buffalo	2095	<i>Springville</i> ; †	
		<i>Seneca</i> and other <i>Indian Villages</i> , † on the Buffalo creek Reserve. †	300
Clarence †	3273	Ransom's Grove; † West-Clarence. †	275
Collins (a)		(a) [Taken from Concord.] Angola. †	312
Concord †	2732	Cold Spring.	
Eden †	1065	Sturgeon Point.	317
Evans (b) †		(b) [Taken from Eden.] Smithville;	
Hamburgh	2034	Barkersville; † East Hamburgh. †	304
Holland	763		
Sardinia (a)		(a) [Taken from Concord.]	
Wales	903		

CHAUTAUQUE COUNTY

Is bounded N. N. W. by Lake Erie, N. by Lake Erie and Erie Co. E. by Cattaraugus Co. S. by Pennsylvania, and W. by the same state; and contains 12,563 *inhabitants*, of whom 3 are slaves.

Rivers and Creeks.—Connewongo river; Cosdauga, Walnut, Chautauque, Canadaway, and French creeks; part of Cattaraugus creek, Chautauque Outlet, Cattaraugus South Branch, &c.

Lakes, &c.—Chautauque, Cosdauga, and Bear Lakes, and part of Lake Erie.

[Some high and hilly country.]

TOWNS.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Chautauque	2513	<i>Mayville</i> . * †	360
Clymer (a)			
Ellicott	1462	<i>Jamestown</i> ; † <i>Fairbank</i> . †	367
Ellery (a)			
Gerry	947	<i>Sinclairsville</i> .	344
Hanover †	2217	<i>Forrestrille</i> ; Cattaraugus Harbour.	335 331
Harmony	345		
Pomfret	2366	<i>Fredonia</i> ; † <i>Dunkirk</i> ; † <i>Bull's Mills</i> .	341 339
Portland †	1162	<i>Westfield</i> . †	360
Ripley †	1111	<i>Bethesda</i> .	370
Stockton (a)			

(a) The population of these three towns is included in that of Chautauque, from which they were taken since the census.

INDEX

To all the names of counties, towns, villages, and other places in the State, as contained in the Topographical part of this Manual; with reference to the pages, wherein the county or counties, in which they are, will be found, with other information as set forth in the EXPLANATION on the second page:—

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CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

The great difficulty of correcting the proof sheets of such crowded pages, abounding with so many marks, figures, &c. as the foregoing, has rendered it necessary to note some unavoidable errors and omissions.

1. In a small part of the impression, the words "Mountains" and "paid up" appear instead of "mountain" and "principal." In the preface (3d page) 15th line from the bottom, the comma before "and" should be struck out, and the word "the" should be inserted between "and" and "price."

2. In 12th page, 31st line from top, for *waters read mountains*—15th page, 2d line from top, read tolerably instead of *colerably*—23th page, 29th line from top, *strike out the comma after the words "while yet"*—30th page, 3d line from bottom (of the note,) the beginning of the quotation should be *after* and not *before* the word "would-be"—and the 6th page, instead of "Friend's Settlement," read "Friends' Settlement."

3. In 51th page, at the village of UTICA, instead of "4 churches," read "5 churches." It should also be added, that the SUPREME COURT, by law, now holds its *O-t-o-b-e-r* Term at Utica—the other *three* Terms are held in *M-o-y* at New-York, and in *J-a-n-u-a-r-y* and *A-u-g-u-s-t* at Albany.

4. In 56th page, town of Oyster-Bay, *strike out* "Cow Harbour," which is in Huntington (p. 36) and was inserted in page 38 by mistake. In the 18th page, 2d line above the words "GRAND CANALS," for "Wallaboght," read "Wallaboght," as it is in page 59—for which orthography the same reason exists as for that of *The Hog* in Albany county. I believe nobody would think of writing it, *The Bout*.

5. After the several names of *Fishkill*, page 42, *Deposit*, page 44, *Columbiaville*, page 46, *Newtown*, (Tioga) page 53, *Madison*, (Madison Co.) page 53, and *Leavinton*, page 63, read "[*un-c*]"—these places being also villages incorporated by law. Page 9, note (c) for 1811, read 1811.

WHILE the Manual was in the press, some changes were taking place, and new facts were received, in relation to some of its subjects:—

1. **COMMON SCHOOLS,** *ante*, page 23.—From the Report of the Secretary of State I have inserted (page 33) a TABLE, exhibiting the situation of these schools in the several counties. The first column is a little *varied*, and the whole of the *last* added for the Assessors' *Valuation* of property. It is but seven years since the State began effectually to put the system in practice; and since that period, the number of children *annually* instructed in these schools has increased from 140,000 to 333,000. The Secretary observes, that the number of districts still increases *annually*. Besides the number of children from 5 to 15, *residing* in the districts reported, and the number actually taught therein, in 1821, (as at the foot of the 7th and 6th columns of the Table,) 27 towns made no reports, and 11 more only *imperfect* ones. These facts, and those mentioned (page 21, *ante*), relative to city and other schools, justify the Secretary in estimating the number instructed, in 1821, at 375,000—more than one fourth of our whole population: and this, too, during at least *eight months* in the year!

2. **BANKS,** pp. 17, 34.—It should be noted, that the business of Niagara and Jefferson county Banks has been suspended, and that of Hudson Bank has nearly or wholly ceased.

3. **INSURANCE COMPANIES,** p. 17.—Since this article was written, *two* more Companies, have been incorporated in the city of New-York, and applications for others are pending in the Legislature.

4. **STATE CENSUS,** pp. 12, 14, 15.—In this return of electors, manufactures, &c. three towns were *wholly* omitted, no returns from them having been made. The number of *all* descriptions of voters is, therefore, at least 260,000; and all the other statements are a little short of the *actual* amount.

5. **TOLL on the Canals,** p. 20.—The Constitution, Art. 7, Sec. 10, declares that toll, *not less* than the rates named in said 20th page, "shall be imposed," &c. and, until the Canal-loans and expenses are fully paid, said toll shall not be "reduced or diverted." It is considered as *fixed* at those rates for some time, at least, though it can be *raised*; and it may become necessary to *add* something to those rates, after the whole extent shall have been completed long enough to ascertain the amount of the navigation. * * * The number of *boats*, which (in 1821) passed the collector's office at Rome, on the Erie Canal, was 2,731.

6. **COURTS ("Judicial Power")** p. 10.—The Oyer and Terminer (criminal court) was not enumerated in this article, because it is unknown what arrangement will be made respecting it by the Legislature, in providing for the *new* circuit courts.

8. **CIVIL DIVISIONS (towns)** pp. 11, 33.—Since January 1, 1822, and before the 4th of March, four *new* towns were erected, which I have inserted in their proper counties—making 617. Sundry others will be erected before the Legislature adjourns, and the names of some, perhaps, altered. Such may be easily inserted with a pen in their appropriate places.

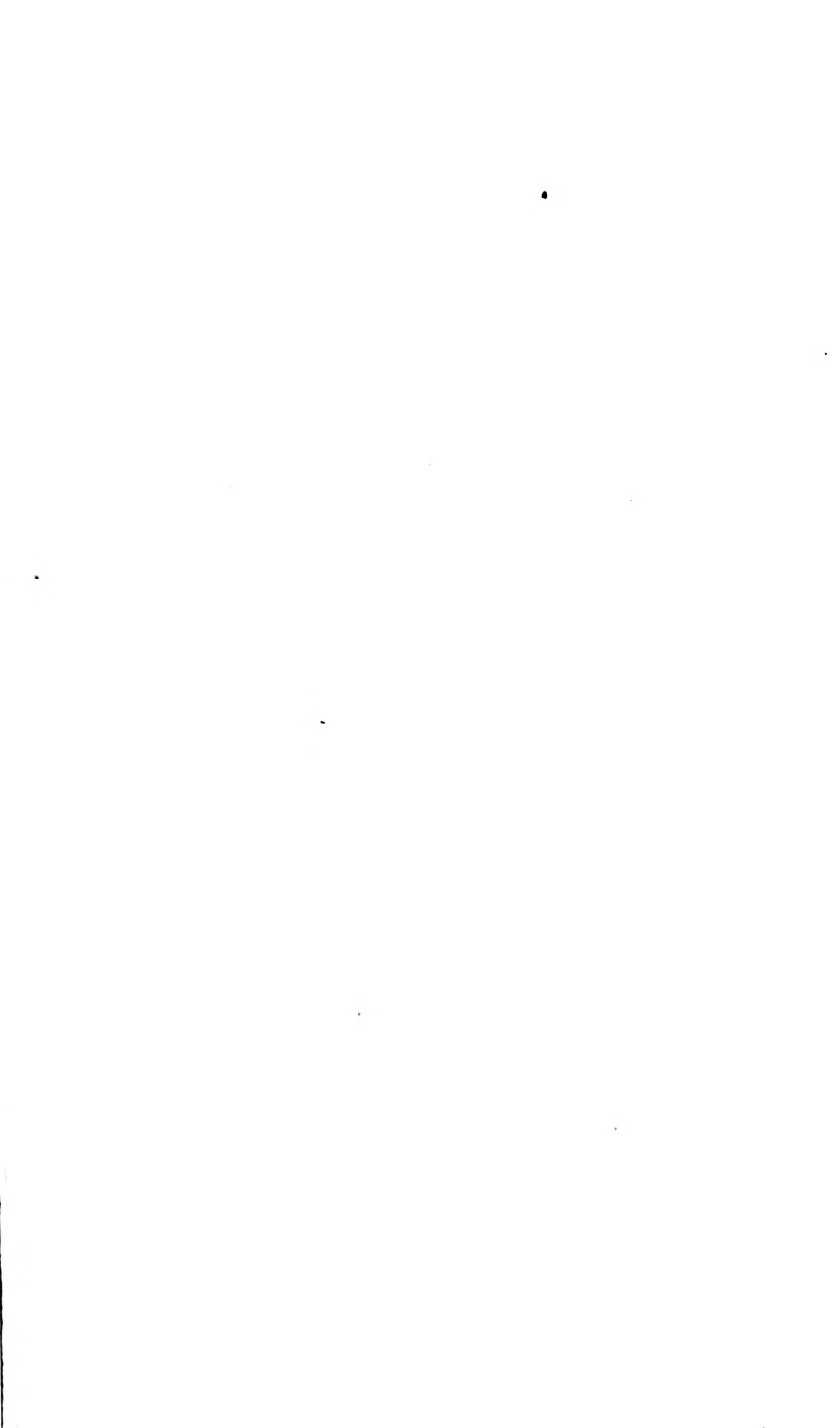
9. **NEWS-PAPERS,** &c. p. 25.—I purposely omitted the many *semi-weekly* papers issued from daily-offices, not considering them *separate* establishments, and desiring to be rather *within* than *without* the *actual* number and amount, in all things.

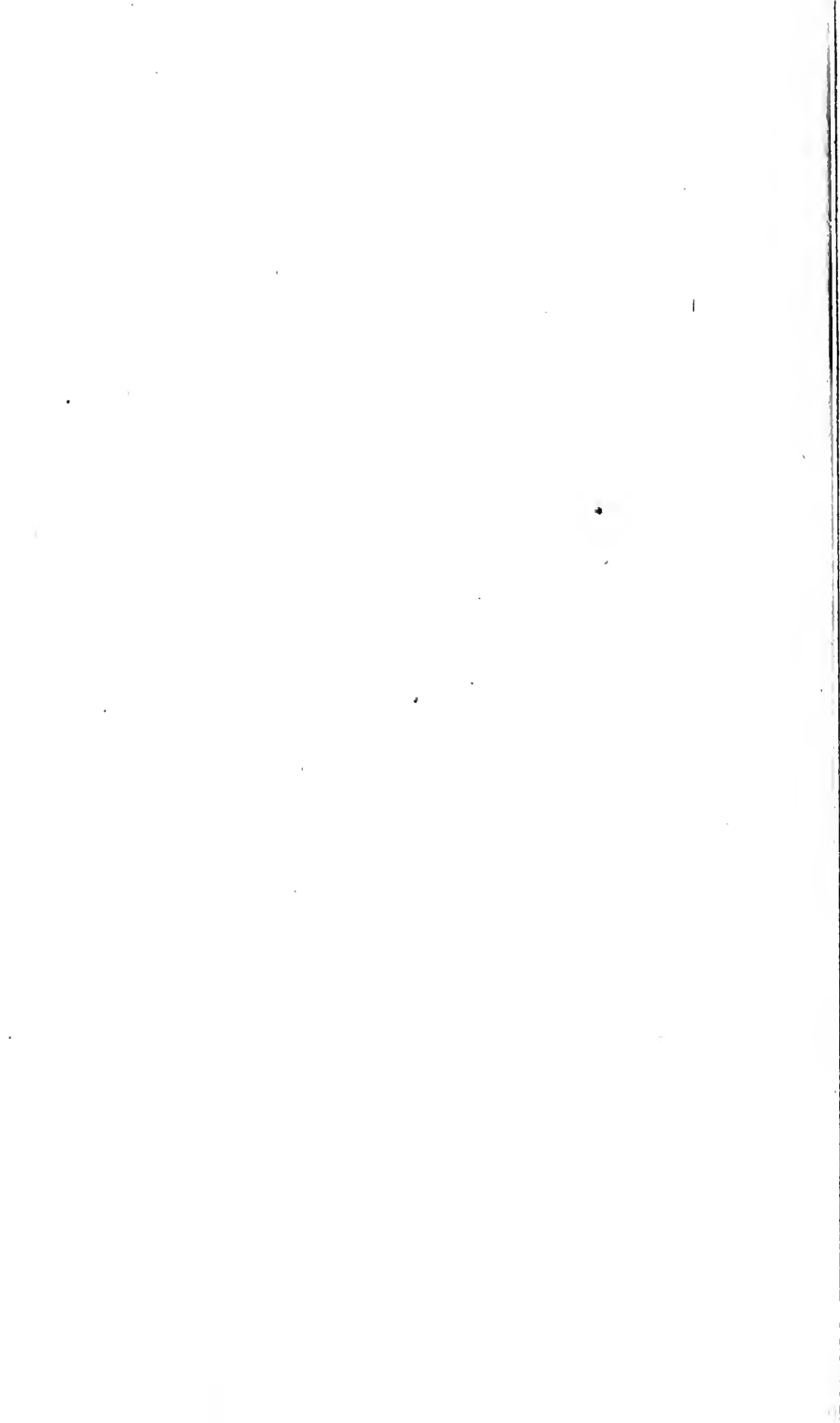
10. **NATIONAL DEBT—Industry—System of Revenue—Economy—Resources, Review, Prospects,** &c. pp. 3, 9, 27—31.—Since the first forty of these pages were printed, an able writer in the "Ithaca Chronicle," has (without descending to *particulars*) given a brief and most interesting view of the happy circumstances and prospects of the State; in which I am glad to find powerful support in all I have written in a humble manner. And in relation to the necessity and practicability of a permanent system of revenue, even the editors of leading papers of various and opposite politics seem generally to concur in the opinion, now expressed by some of our representatives, that *something must be done*. New or longer loans are proposed in Congress, under the title of "Exchange of Stocks;" which, though doubtless necessary, on our present system, should awaken the attention of the people to the *means* of extricating the nation from such embarrassments. I can never believe it necessary to veil our real situation from the eyes of the people of this country. They are not so much "their own enemies," as not to be trusted with the naked truth. And for this plain, blunt reason, a member from Kentucky desired "to have things called by their right names—they would then be better understood by the people."

If the facts and information, mentioned in pages 7, 8, and 9, were collected and presented to us in one view, such an "Account of Stock," with such a country and population, would make us ashamed to borrow six millions *yearly* to pay the *interest* of borrowed money! Cheerfully would the people support, nay loudly call for, some fair and open measures *gradually* to discharge the debts of the nation. And when it is confessed in the Capitol, that it is *now* "the first time in many years, that Congress has gone into an examination of our financial concerns"—an examination elsewhere should be *often*er instituted. "Many years" more of delay or disguise would end in ruin. However pure and patriotic may be the intentions of our rulers, the people, in a government of themselves, can preserve it only by "unceasing vigilance." On *this condition* we hold our liberty. No nation ever found or ever will find "angels in the form of men to govern it." Errors, if not abuses, will occur; and with a *double* set of governments and rulers, either of which (the state or national) has power to bind us to any amount, our duty is imperative. No one, who values these governments or loves his country, should neglect an opportunity to inculcate it. The good character and high standing of men in office, and the salutary guards and checks in the constitution and laws, may afford some security; but if these are not examined or compared with measures, they lose their use and effect. And, at last, the preservation of all rests in the watchfulness of the people—

"For, if they do not guard themselves,

"All other guards are vain."

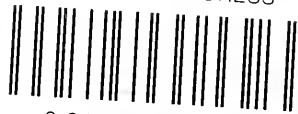








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